FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 196 *9 October 1984*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Soviet Desire for 'Serious' Arms Talks Affirmed AA 1
Soviet Delegate Addresses Stockholm Conference AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Pact Deputy Political Chiefs Meet in Berlin BB 1
- GDR's Kessler Addresses Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Sep] BB 1
- Statement by SED's Hager [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Sep] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Moscow TV's 6 Oct 'Studio 9' Program [Zorin, Zagladin, Chervov] CC 1
- Rise in Political Tension CC 1
- Military Tension Increasing CC 3
- Reagan UN Speech CC 4
- U.S. Elections CC 5
- Space Militarization CC 6
- Antiwar Movement CC 8
- Progress in Socialist Countries CC 10

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Levin, Sobolev, Yefimov] CC 13
- Soviet Proposals at UN CC 13
- Gromyko-Reagan Talk CC 16
- Contadora Peace Proposal CC 16
- UK Social Ills CC 17
- GDR Anniversary CC 19

Panelists Discuss Recent Reforms in Afghanistan CC 20
[Anikin, Shishkin, Melnichenko, Andrianov, Kachanov, Pravdin] CC 20

Speeches at UN General Assembly Reported CC 22
- GDR, Angolan Delegates CC 22
- Antinuclear Speeches CC 22

Nikiforov Discusses IAEA Conference in Vienna CC 23
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 3 Oct]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Zorin Questions Reagan's 'Contradictory Signals' A 1
U.S. Deeds Needed To Back Up Words on Peace [Kozyakov] A 1
NEW TIMES' Karenin Views Republic an Foreign Policy [No 38] A 3
Reagan-Mondale 7 Oct TV Debate Analyzed [Kalyagin] A 6
- No 'Sensible' Alternatives [Petko] A 7

CHINA

USSR-PRC Ties Anniversary Marked in Beijing [IZVESTIYA 6 Oct] B 1
Art Exhibition on China Opens in Moscow [SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 2 Oct] B 1

SOUTH ASIA

IZVESTIYA Hits Western Support for DRA Rebels [G. Ustinov, 4 Oct] D 1
Soviet Envoy Warns Newsmen Against Entering DRA [Paris] D 3
Death Sentence for Kabul Airport Bombers Issued [Baykov in PRAVDA 6 Oct] D 4
DRA's Foreign Minister Stops Over in Moscow [PRAVDA 5 Oct] D 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Gromyko Visit to GDR on Anniversary F 1
    Delegation Departs for GDR [PRAVDA 7 Oct] F 1
    Arrival in Berlin F 1
    USSR Warships in Rostock F 1
    GDR Ambassador Interview F 2
    Gromyko Berlin Speech [PRAVDA 8 Oct] F 2
    ADN Comparison of Speech F 6
    Honecker Speech in Berlin [PRAVDA 8 Oct] F 7
    Gromyko Awarded Marx Order [PRAVDA 8 Oct] F 11
    Cooperation Agreement Signed [PRAVDA 8 Oct] F 12
    Gromyko Lays Wreaths F 12
    Honecker Gives Reception [PRAVDA 9 Oct] F 13
    Gromyko Views Parade F 14
    Gromyko Awards Stoph F 15
    Honecker, Gromyko Meet F 15
    Delegation Departs GDR F 16
    Arrives in Moscow F 16

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Yemen Arab Republic's President Visits USSR H 1
    Tikhonov Receives President H 1
    Chernenko, Others Greet Salih H 1
Gromyko Holds Meeting With 'Arafat in Berlin H 1
Ponomarev-Led CPSU Delegation Visits Algeria H 2
    Departure for Algeria [PRAVDA 5 Oct] H 2
    Group Tours Historic Sites H 2
    Bendjedid Receives Ponomarev H 2
    Bendjedid, Delegation Talk H 3
    CPSU, FLN Representatives Meet H 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further Report on People's Control Conference R 1
    Chernenko Speech Text [PRAVDA 6 Oct] R 1

  Chernenko Speech Video R 8
  Leader Positions at Opening R 9
  Committee Chairman Speech [PRAVDA 6 Oct] R 10
  Role of People's Control [Editorial, PRAVDA 8 Oct] R 13
Power Ministry Officials Dismissed for Abuse [PRAVDA 8 Oct] R 14
Beirut Daily Reports Armenian-Azerbaijani Clashes [AZTAG 14 Sep] R 15
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgian Central Committee R 16
Shevardnadze at Tbilisi Scientific Conference R 16
Shevardnadze Speech on Guarding USSR Borders [ZARYA VOSTOKA 25 Sep] R 16
Kunayev Attends Kazakh Writers Union Plenum R 21
Kunayev Visits Semipalatinsk's Irtysh Region [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Sep] R 22
Kunayev Visits Alma-Ata Broadcasting Station [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Sep] R 23
Aliyev Surveys Schools in Baku 6-7 September [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 9 Sep] R 23
Gorbachev Attends Teachers Day Meeting in Moscow R 24
Ligachev Addresses Conference on Party Ties [PRAVDA 30 Sep] R 24
USSR Foreign Policy Documents for 1967 Published [IZVESTIYA 20 Sep] R 25
LATE REPORT: Paris -- Special CPSU Plenum Late Oct R 25

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Academician Views Strategy for Opening Up North [IZVESTIYA 23 Sep] S 1
Conference Discusses Development of Siberia [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, No 39] S 4
PRAVDA Provides Update on Employment Figures S 6
BRIEFS: Kirovakan Industrial Output S 6

SOVIET DESIRE FOR 'SERIOUS' ARMS TALKS AFFIRMED

LD060636 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union arrived at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly with the conviction that only concrete deeds but not verbal assurances can lead to the normalisation of the world situation. No declarations of a general nature, unless backed by practical actions, can replace real policy for realism and peace. This was pointed out at a press conference given by Soviet delegation to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly at the headquarters of the world community.

The Soviet Union stands for serious talks on arms reductions and disarmament. Particular importance is attached to the observance by nuclear powers of a certain code of conduct formulated by the Soviet Union, first and foremost to their recognition of the task of averting nuclear war as the main goal of their foreign policy.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD051335 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Stockholm October 5 TASS -- Boris Ivanov, a member of the Soviet delegation, made a speech today at the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe. He drew the attention of the participants in the forum to the statement made by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during his conversation with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland on September 26, this year, that the Soviet Union supports the proposal on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and is ready to promote its implementation. The Soviet representative explained in detail the Soviet stand with regard to the consideration at the conference of such important security- and confidence-building measures as the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, non-increase and reduction of military expenditures, and deliverance of Europe from chemical weapons.

The Soviet delegate strongly criticized the line adopted at the conference by the United States and its closest NATO allies which engage in obstruction in an attempt to impose the consideration of narrow technical military questions upon the conference participants and at the same time evade a businesslike discussion of large-scale political security- and confidence-building measures in Europe which have been put forward by the socialist countries in Stockholm and which meet the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and of the whole world. In this connection he pointed out that the address to the participants in the conference of the Geneva special committee of non-governmental organizations on disarmament matters, which unites tens of the most authoritative international organizations, directly says that it is urgently necessary to reach accords on such measures as the assumption of an obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons, the conclusion of an agreement on non-use of force, and the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

Success of the work in Stockholm can be ensured only provided the NATO countries abandon attempts being made at the conference to achieve one-sided military advantages.

PACT DEPUTY POLITICAL CHIEFS MEET IN BERLIN

GDR's Kessler Addresses Meeting

PM050842 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep -- "Thirty Years of the Socialist Defensive Coalition and the Tasks of Ideological Work in Ensuring the Reliable Defense of Socialism and Peace" is the theme of the fourth international conference of deputy chiefs of the Warsaw Pact armies' main political directorates which has just opened here. Military delegations from the Armed Forces of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR are participating.

Colonel General H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army Main Political Directorates, said the conference is being held at a time when imperialism's most aggressive circles are pushing ahead with the arms face in an attempt to propel mankind into the abyss of a nuclear war. This makes heightened demands on the ideological and political education work conducted in the allied armed forces, which are fulfilling the responsible tasks of ensuring the defense of socialist gains and peace. The collective efforts of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states and their armies have to a decisive extent promoted the fact that the European Continent is experiencing the longest period of peace in modern history.

Preparing for the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation in May 1985 and the 30th jubilee of the socialist defensive coalition, the GDR National People's Army is activating efforts aimed at educating servicemen in a spirit of high patriotism and internationalism. In single formation with the armed forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the National People's Army will always be true to its allied commitments, H. Kessler stressed.

The fraternal armies' delegations laid wreaths at the monument to the liberating Soviet servicemen in Berlin's Treptow Park and at the plaque to the German antifascists in Friedrichshein Park.

Statement by SED's Hager

PM031459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Republic's Internationalist Duty"]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep -- K. Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, has stated that against the background of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles, above all the United States and its NATO partners, the GDR considers it its internationalist class duty to help comprehensively strengthen socialism's defense capability and ensure the reliable defense of its gains. He said this during a meeting with the deputy chiefs of the Warsaw Pact armies' main political directorates which are taking part in the fourth international conference devoted to preparing for the defensive organization's 30th anniversary.

K. Hager stressed the Warsaw Pact's growing role in maintaining peace and the importance of the steady strengthening of the brotherhood in arms among the allied armies. He rejected any attempts by revanchist FRG circles to upset the status quo established in Europe as a result of World War II and their irresponsible discussion of the so-called "open German question."

MOSCOW TV'S 6 OCT 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW071031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0850 GMT 6 Oct 84

["Studio-9" program, moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff]

Rise in Political Tension

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting in "Studio-9" of the Ostankino Television Center for our monthly program devoted to current international problems. Taking part in our discussion today are Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

The political situation internationally today is noted for its great complexity and extreme urgency, maybe more so than at any time during the entire postwar period. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted recently, a dangerous situation has been created in the world because of the growing aggressiveness of the imperialists. This is a very serious evaluation of the existing situation.

The recent meeting between Comrade Gromyko and President Reagan unfortunately does not make it possible to draw a conclusion about practical positive changes in the U.S. Administration's foreign political course. But at the same time, despite the clearly seriously increased tension internationally, there is no justification for saying that the international political situation has been irreversibly destabilized.

Factors having a negative effect on the state of affairs in today's world are countered by factors preventing the situation from getting out of control. I think it would be correct if, in our discussion today, we devote time to examining, on the one hand, political and military factors making the current situation urgent and dangerous, and on the other we studied the factors countering the world's slide to disaster. I would like to begin our discussion with a question to you, Vadim Valentinovich. In your opinion, what are the main political factors that led to the re-emergence of the current dangerous situation in the world?

[Zagladin] In our time we witnessed the replacement of the cold war by detente; that was at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies. Why did that change take place? First, because the cold war did not produce the desired results for the West. It was intended to hold socialism back, pressure it. But that definitely did not happen. Instead it produced opposite results. The development of socialism continued despite the cold war. It achieved very great successes, both in the economic and military fields. A military strategic parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was achieved. Under such conditions, the cold war policy turned out to be practically impossible. Certain and more realistic circles in the West drew the conclusion that it was necessary to display realism and turned, so to speak, full face toward the policy of detente, and the period of detente began. Two things should be said here. First, the policy of detente was essentially conducted by the same people and the same political forces who had conducted the cold war.

The course of events made some of those forces and people move away from previous positions and take a new one. Yet they were the same people.

The transition to detente did not mean that those persons and forces, who continued to believe in the policy of strength and still believed in confrontation as a means of solving all problems, had disappeared. They were there, they continued to exist, and the struggle between tendencies continued during the entire detente period.

Those who took the course of detente were far from relinquishing their political goal. They switched to another form of policy, a form far better suited to the special conditions of our nuclear age. However, political goals were still generally maintained. Nevertheless, detente came about. But it did not last long. By March 1976, President Gerald Ford announced that it was time to end detente and return to the course of the policy of strength.

Why did the second turn happen? Because detente, like the cold war, failed to produce the results it was expected to yield, and failed to justify the West's hopes. Everyone, including the people of the United States and the people of the Soviet Union, everyone will gain from detente. But those who intended to continue the old policy in a new form clearly miscalculated.

The pressure on socialism continued during those years and again it failed to produce the expected results. No success in the struggle against the forces of social progress was achieved. On the contratry, those forces themselves made considerable progress.

This may sound like a paradox but I would like to say that detente was born out of the same deep-seated circumstances as the turn to confrontation. What I mean is the general crisis of capitalism. Actually the entire postwar period is a period of a constantly worsening crisis of capitalism in various forms, and the crisis has affected all spheres of life including international policy. During that period attempts were made everywhere to find a way out of the crisis, find a way to strengthen the positions of the capitalist system, to increase its viability, if possible, in international relations. At first they sought it through cold war, then through detente and now again through the policy of confrontation. Thus there is a general basis for all these periods: the crisis of capitalism.

Now if we speak a little more specifically, then the present dangers to the cause of peace may be viewed from two aspects, ideological and political. Ideological in the sense of that ideology lying at the base of the current confrontation policy. The ideology is very clear; it has been proclaimed repeatedly in a great variety of statements; its essence is simple.

First of all socialism was declared an illegal occurence whose place is on the ash heap of history. That means that rejection of socialism is the first ideological prerequisite. Second, it was announced very clearly that the foreign policy ideological platform during the period of confrontation was an attempt to return to the time of the complete, absolute and unlimited predominance of capitalism, the reestablishment of its positions where it had lost them, and strengthening them where they had become weak. Third, as concerns the United States -- and this is all closely connected -- it was plainly said that the whole thing concerns an attempt to establish U.S. leadership of the world.

From such ideological premises, corresponding political conclusions, political doctrines, political lines were made and outlined. And they include, first of all, the line aimed at achieving military strategic superiority, that is, military confrontation with socialism. Then there is the line on active operations to undermine both the socialist system in socialist countries and other democratic regimes, in brief a struggle against any kind of system or regimes not to the liking of the U.S. leadership. The third point, which was also announced, was that it was necessary to put order among the allies, strengthen the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance, motivated by the catchword of resistance to military threat from the East, actually nonexistent.

These are the three political lines, and there were specific actions in which the lines found their expression, and which are very well known. We can remember them just by enumerating them, for example the U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua, El Salvador and other Central American countries; Washington's support for Israeli policy, which is still oriented at undermining Arab countries, at aggression against Arab countries; the U.S. expansionist line in the Middle East; its actions to destablize the situation in Afghanistan, and even more so in India; U.S. activities in southern Africa, where, on the one hand, it is trying to prevent granting genuine independence to Namibia, and, on the other, is destabilizing the regimes of the so-called front-line states. All this taken together and those actions -- and this is far from being a full list -- may be the main ones that show the political danger, the worsening political situation. However, I would not be just if I limited myself to the activities of the United States, because there are forces of confrontation in other regions of the world, in other countries, and they are operating. I can quote a couple of examples. The first is the FRG. In Europe the actions of the FRG revanchist forces arouse constantly growing alarm, arouse growing mistrust for FRG policy, and not only among the socialist countries, but of other FRG neighbors as well.

It is true that the FRG Government recently stated and Mr Genscher has just confirmed this at the United Nations, that it unconditionally honors existing agreements. Naturally, we take note of that. We also understand that far from all FRG citizens -- surely not the majority of citizens -- support the neofascist line. The majority holds other positions. Yet the persistence of the revanchists cannot fail to arouse worry, all the more so as it is based on the growing militarization of life and the growth of the Bundeswehr, which as the FRG defense minister announced, he intends to educate in a spirit of old tried traditions. One would ask what traditions? I would rather not continue, but it is necessary to ponder the topic.

Now in Asia we have Japan, a Japan which is also increasing military prepatations, and not independently. It is coordinating preparations with U.S. and NATO policies. Thus there are many sociopolitical factors causing danger these days, each of which engenders its own threats.

Military Tension Increasing

[Zorin] We have spoken about the political factors giving rise to tensions. Now I would like to ask you, Nikolay Fedorovich, to also discuss military factors bringing about danger in the contemporary situation.

[Chervov] In assessing the international situation from a military position it is essential to indicate first of all that the military danger remains. Not only is it not decreasing, it is growing.

The main threat to the security of peoples is primarily the course of the present U.S. Administration aimed at achieving military superiority, at pursuing an unbridled arms race, and escalating military preparations. The deployment of U.S. intermediate range missiles in Western Europe, intended for a first strike, represents a particular danger.

In a military sense, the situation has now become much worse. Why?

First, the number of nuclear warheads on both sides targeted at each others' facilities has increased. Second, the time needed to make a retaliatory decision about a nuclear attack or about an unintentional nuclear situation has sharply decreased. These two circumstances have shown that the probability of a nuclear conflict has increased.

Washington's military plans have led to an increase in tensions. First, they include creating new strategic means, further developing Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe, producing new kinds of chemical weapons, developing space weapons and highly effective systems of conventional weapons, which, by their characteristics, are approaching weapons of mass destruction. In brief, the United States has initiated a dangerous arms race in literally every direction.

From a military point of view one has to take into consideration the fact that, at the same time, the United States is expanding the network of U.S. military bases located close to the Soviet Union with the obvious intent of creating a military threat to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries from every direction.

It must be taken into consideration that reliance on the first nuclear strike continues as the basis of U.S. Armed Forces development. The United States opposes an agreement on refraining from military force. It has destroyed the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on practically every aspect of disarmament. These are the facts. That is what causes distrust of Washington's policy of undermining international security.

The U.S. Administration is talking a lot about disarmament and confidence between countries, whereas in fact there is no disarmament or confidence.

Reagan UN Speech

Now, we have already soken about this and apparently it is worth returning to the fact again that in recent months the Washington leaders have been pursuing a purposeful campaign aimed at proving or demonstrating the peacefulness of Washington's intentions. The U.S. President's speech at the current UN General Assembly session in particular can be considered the latest example.

In connection with that I would like to ask you the following question, Vadim Valentinovich: Can it be presumed that they are really ready in Washington to make some corrections to the political course implemented over recent years?

[Zagladin, laughing] That is a question to which we would like to have a firm answer. But unfortunately it is apparently difficult. I think I can put it this way: It would of course be very good if the peaceableness that Mr Reagan demonstrated in his UN speech were not for show, that it really marked some sobering up and a return to a reasonable policy. However, unofortunately, for the time being I cannot possibly say that such a turnaround is occurring.

I want to say that we have noticed changes in the vocabulary and we take into consideration that the vocabulary also has a certain significance. But in this case it seems to me that a change in vocabulary is primarily an effect of the election campaign. Second, it is an aspiration to or an attempt to respond to public opinion on the activity of the administration, both public opinion in the United States and elsewhere -- including the allied countries -- in order to put a new face on the old policy of confrontation.

We have recently been seeing various kinds of deceptive Washington maneuvers with old policies camouflaged in various new ways. Currently there is no basis to consider that anything different is under discussion.

There is another thing. There is Reagan's UN speech and there is the Republican Party platform adopted in Dallas. The contradictions between the speech and the Dallas platform are enormous, because the latter talks about an aggressive course, a course of confrontation and a sharply anti-Soviet and anticommunist course, hegemonistic in character, while in the speech quite peaceable words were used.

It would seem that the platform is what should determine the policy of the future administration. The program is quite definite. The speech is quite different. It seems to me that a very major contradiction exists here.

However, most important of course are not words but deeds; yet changes in deeds, as distinct from words, we have not seen at all. Moreover, if the deeds are continuing, then they are continuing in exactly the same way as before. The other day, literally 2 or 3 days before our proram, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Dobbins speaking in the House Foreign Relations Committee said that all programs will be continued and will be implemented in full measure or more, insofar as it is the best path to talks. Strength and an arms buildup, according to him, is the best path to talks. Now this is exactly what was being done previously, the same arms race policy pursued previously.

One must say frankly, that if the United States wanted to realize in practice a turn for the better in our relations, to take a step toward a constructive solution of vital problems, then unquestionably we would be ready for it. However, for the time being we unfortunately see no such desire.

Of course questions are being asked now. For example, is there some agreement on diplomatic contacts? Well, such an agreement in fact exists, and we will carry out such contacts in the hope that they will yield something. But we understand full well that contacts alone are not a sign of progress. Contacts will make sense in terms of progress only when they are full of definite and concrete political substance, when they have definite political precepts and political results.

That is what we are striving for. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has repeated more than once recently that we want clear, honest, constructive, and businesslike talks. It is doubtful that contacts for the sake of contacts will yield anything. Therefore we, in seeking such contacts, will pursue precisely that goal.

U.S. Elections

[Zorin] Well Vadim Valentinovich, while answering the question, you mention the election factor. And indeed in the West now there are many arguments about what there is behind this campaign of peaceful rhetoric of the Washington leadership. Some political observers, political scientists say that really everything comes down to the electoral campaign, that the leadership of the republican Party wants to be sure of victory in the 6 November elections, and insofar as a certain part of the American public is alarmed by Washington's course, efforts are being made to calm that section of the public. There are specialists who say that they do not deny the election factor, but they say that it is an unquestionable fact that in the field of foreign policy the last 4 years were surprisingly unsuccessful for Washington. Washington has suffered a number of serious defeats and the balance sheet of Washington's foreign policy for these 4 years is definitely unfavorable. However thickheaded the leaders in Washington's influential circles are, they ponder those failures somewhat and think about what to do to make the next term less unsuccessful, or more productive.

Well, I think that on the first point of view, concerning election considerations, everything is correct. There is no doubt that election considerations do play a role and not a small one, and it is no accident that the campaign of peaceful rhetoric came exactly at the closing stage of the electoral campaign. However, apparently there is some grain of reason in the considerations of those who speak about the aspiration of some circles in Washington to draw some kind of conclusions from the failures of the past term. What kind of conclusions will be made only time will tell, but it is unquestionably obvious that Washington is finding it very difficult to overlook really serious failures in the foreign policy course in the past term.

Space Militarization

Well, one way or another, the divergences which you mentioned, Vadim Valentinovich, between the peaceful statements of U.S. Government leaders and their actual deeds, are perfectly obvious and visible to the naked eye. Let us take one example. It is known that Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarization of space were scheduled to begin in Vienna on 18 September. September 18 has passed and the talks have not yet begun and it is unquestionably the fault of the United States.

Well, Nikolay Fedorovich, what in your view are the reasons for such an approach to the problem by Washington?

[Zorin] We have spoken about the political factors giving rise to tensions. Now I would like to ask you, Nikolay Fedorovich, to also discuss military factors bringing about the danger in the contemporary situation.

[Chervov] The American side did not wish to come to an agreement on preventing the militarization of space. It demonstrated in words its readiness for a dialogue on space, but in fact in only placed obstacles on the road to beginning talks, which made it impossible to hold the talks in the period proposed by the Soviet Union.

One could ask what would have happened had the talks begun on 18 September.

First, from the beginning of the talks there would have been a mutual moratorium on testing and deployment of space weapons. That fact alone would been a major step showing the adherence of the two sides to consolidating strategic stability and reducing the military threat. Second, there was the hope of reaching an agreement on completely prohibiting an entire class of space weapons, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

All the channels for a possible militarization of space would have been blocked and the use of force in space and from space to earth would have been prohibited forever. The final outcome is obvious; space would have become peaceful. It would have been easier, considerably easier, to negotiate on limiting and reducing strategic weapons. All this failed. It was Washington's fault. The United States categorically refused the moratorium. It tried to replace the object of the talks with discussion about everything and about nothing specific, and used that for its immediate purposes.

Now they say that in the White House's approach to space there have supposedly been constructive changes. However that is not supported by practical deeds. The United States does not want to prohibit space weapons. It hopes to gain military superiority in space. That is why it is hurrying to develop a large-scale program to create such weapons: antisatellite, antimissile and others. Many billions of dollars have already been allocated for that purpose and the military-industrial monopolies have been promised more hundreds of billions. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger on 22 September at the meeting of directors of radio and television companies spoke directly in favor of the space weapons race. His assistant Perle declined even any kind of thought about a moratorium. The United States, he said, cannot afford such a thing, that is, a moratorium, since we -- that is the United States -- must modernize our arsenal of space weapons.

The same was said recently by General Vessey, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs. Such is the point of view of the Pentagon, which in its field is predominant in the administration. That is the main reason. That is why all the designs of the White House are directed, not at honest and serious talks on preventing the militarization of space, but at hiding its negative position from the public and justifying the development and implementation of plans for space weapons.

[Zorin] Nikolay Fedorovich, it is known that in Washington, while rejecting the idea of a moratorium, they talk a lot about such a moratorium giving unilateral advantage to the Soviet Union. What is in fact the state of affairs?

[Chervov] A moratorium will give us no advantage at all. The Soviet proposal is unique. It covers talks for preventing the militarization of space, a moratorium from the beginning of talks, and mutual and complete rejection of antisatellite systems, including their elimination both by the United States and the Soviet Union. Wherein is the advantage then? The sides would be in equal conditions.

It is precisely such equality that does not appeal to Washington. It is seeking superiority. One could end the answer with that. But I would like to add the following: The United States has long been working on antimissile weapons. In the sixties it was the first to produce and deploy two ground antisatellite systems, one based on Nike-Zeus antimissile missiles on Kwajalein Island, and the other based on Thor missiles on Johnson Island. Both islands are in the Pacific Ocean. The complexes have been dismantled, but can be quickly rebuilt in case of need.

Shuttle-type spacecraft, the ABM complex at Grand Forks, the complex of Titan missiles at Vandenberg all possess antimissile capabilities. But all that is not sufficient for the Pentagon. At present, in addition to carrying out a large-scale program to create a territorial antimissile defense -- or the "star wars" program -- the United States is completing the creation of a new, third system , the ASAT aviation antimissile complex using F-15 fighters. Full-scale testing of the system has been planned for November this year. What can be said about it? Testing of the ASAT system will put the possibility of reaching an agreement in question, will boost the weapons race and will have a negative effect on the prospects of using space for peaceful purposes.

You will ask me why. Because the U.S. space plans create a threat to the security of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will not remain inactive.

[Zorin] Generally every time while taking action that threatens the world, Washington accompanies it with special kinds of propaganda operations of concealment. Up to now there was a twin process. A section of public opinion was distracted and calmed or somehow confused and disoriented, while the other section fairly quickly understood the essence of the policy conducted by Washington. An interesting point should be noted, a kind of simultaneous dual effect. Here is what I mean. Interesting results of a public opinion poll conducted in the United States were published recently. They show that a considerable number of Americans believe in the thesis of the Soviet threat, thinking that there is such a threat. But an even larger number, over 80, up to 90 percent of those interviewed said, however, that it is necessary to move from confrontation to detente, establish good relations with the Soviet Union, as it is the road to security, not the arms race and confrontation. It is an indirect but very good example of the fact that Washington's position-of-strength policy and all attempts to somehow camouflage it, though only partially successful, do not and cannot produce the full results. In other countries and other continents understanding of the danger of the U.S. policy is probably even greater tha in the United States, but even there, of course, there is a group of people who so far cannot be considered to be free of illusions concerning U.S. policy. The process continues.

In order to comprehend with sufficient clarity the reply to the question that we have posed in our program today, particularly the question about what is hidden behind this Washington campaign of peaceful statements I would be interested in your reply to a question I want to ask you, Nikolay Fedorovich, insofar as it relates to your sphere of activities: In your opinion have there been any changes in the U.S. approach to the problem of nuclear weapons talks?

[Chervov] There are now sufficiently many statements made by the U.S. leaders about their supposed readiness for constructive talks on disarmament problems. However it remains simply words and promises. There is nothing concrete behind them.

So far there have not yet been any positive changes in the U.S. position, neither on nuclear, conventional, nor chemical weapons. The United States has not budged from the zero and intermediate options on the issue of intermediate-range nuclear weapons. There have also been no changes on the issue of limiting and reducing strategic weapons.

Everything the American side says about its supposedly constructive approach to nuclear weapons pursues the goal of gaining unilateral advantages for the United States. But a unilateral gain is not the path to an agreement. It condemns the issue to failure from the very outset. Besides it should be taken into consideration that the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles is continuing in Western Europe and U.S. forward-based nuclear means are being augmented in Europe and in the East. All this indicates that the United States is maintaining previous positions and is not prepared to renew the process of talks it broke off on limiting arms on a basis of equality -- I stress, on a basis of equality.

[Zagladin] You stress that most fairly, because in the present case equality is a prerequisite for success of any talks on such issues.

[Chervov] It is the main condition.

[Zagladin] Of course. Besides I would like to emphasize another thing; that none of the proposals we have advanced violate anybody's interests. Of course primarily we take into consideration the interests of our own security, but at the same time we take stock of the interests of others' security -- of both Western Europe and the United States -- and are ready to entertain any reasonable ideas. Of course it would be unwise to accept unreasonable ones.

Antiwar Movement

[Zorin] So far we have talked about factors destabilizing the international situation, creating dangers in the world. Primarily they are related to Washington's policy. However, and this is quite obvious, the most substantial factors exist, which are quite opposite. Otherwise it would have been impossible to ensure a period of nearly 40 years of peace for our people and the contemporary situation in the world would probably be considerably more dangerous than it is today. I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to express your ideas on that.

[Zagladin] Of course along with negative factors there are positive ones. I think we have done the right thing to devote a lot of attention to negative points because it is indeed they that poison the situation and create real threats to mankind's future and they must always be kept in view and at the center of attention. But this does not mean that existing factors of another kind should be forgotten.

It would seem to be a simple question, to name other factors, but it should be said that there is an interweaving of various factors going on. So once again at the risk of sounding paradoxical I would like to say that this most negative and dangerous policy, which is a factor of tension and a factor creating a military threat, simultaneously gives rise to completely different things. It gives rise to the enormous resistance of the people. A global threat gives rise to a global response.

Now I do not want to say that all people, that everybody without exception, has fallen into the ranks of fighters against war. If that were so the threat would have to be removed from the agenda. Nevertheless an enormous number of people are taking up positions on this side of the barricades. The antiwar movement, about which we have spoken so much in the past, has not only remained viable, contrary to the expectations of some in the West who even attempted to hinder its development, but is continuing to develop and attracts the attention and support of increasingly broad masses of people.

Now as we are speaking about this movement and I have mentioned the masses, let us look at the matter from that point of view. It should be said that major changes are occurring here. What kind of changes? 1983 and 1984 were years -- and apparently they will go down in history as such -- during which the working class began to take a far more active part in the antiwar movement.

That is a very important factor. It is the main producing class of contemporary society and its main productive force. The political parties too -- the Communists of course and the Social Democrats to a great extent, many social democratic parties -- and the trade unions, very large trade unions of various kinds, have become active participants in the antiwar struggle. Of course this is a very substantial matter.

Further, the antiwar and antimissile movement began in Europe and has now spread to other continents. The movement can be seen everywhere -- in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Australia, and in Latin America -- and it is increasingly experiencing a unity of goals and tasks. Points of contact between separate directions and trends of the movement are being delineated. Besides, many very important professionals have joined it -- physicians, physicists, biologists -- and cultural figures. Recently there was a meeting of cosmonauts who also advocate peace in space and are against the idea of the militarization of space.

It demonstrates the dissemination of the antiwar movement's ideas among the masses and makes it both more authoritative and more attractive to the people. However, of course, we are not speaking only about the antiwar movement.

[Zorin] Incidentally, excuse me please Vadim Valentinovich, I would like to note a certain circumstance related to the antiwar movement. We have already mentioned that the peaceable rhetoric of the Republican Party leadership is linked with the sentiments of certain sections of the U.S. population.

[Zagladin] Quite right, that is what we have been saying, that more than 80 percent oppose confrontation and support a return to normal relations with the USSR.

[Zorin] In other words, if the antiwar sentiments and antiwar movement, particularly in the United States, were an insufficiently real factor in contemporary political affairs then why, one may ask, if there a need to resort to...

[Zagladin, interrupting] Such tricks.

[Zorin] Yes, such tricks in the struggle for the presidential post.

[Zagladin] Here of course we must say, Valentin Sergeyevich, that of course not everyone who opposes confrontation is already an active fighter or participant.

[Zorin] That is true.

[Zagladin] But that too is interesting, because the very fact that there are enormous masses of people -- together with active organizations and forces that are really waging a struggle and acting -- who are not acting yet, but are already of a different frame of mind, is also of significance, particularly in the United States where of course it affects the election campaign.

In other words, confrontation has evoked in people and in mankind a new kind of consciousness, a consciousness of the growing threat and the need to oppose it. That is a very important positive factor.

Further, another thing must be mentioned. Take the nonsocialist countries -- the capitalist and developing countries. Can it be said that those countries -- those states, let us talk about states -- all support the policy of confrontation and encourage and promote it? Of course not. If we take the developing countries, it would simply be wrong to say that because the nonaligned states, regardless of all the differences in the nuances of their positions and their social systems, generally adhere to peace-loving positions and oppose the aggressive policy of imperialism.

The U.S. delegation to the United Nations, for example, calculated that in 80 percent of cases the developing countries oppose the U.S. position and support the proposals of the socialist countries or make their own proposals, occasionally together with the socialist countries, proposals aimed at ending confrontation. And that is quite understandable because for those countries an end to confrontation means primarily a strengthening of peace and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. At the same time, it is also a social and economic issue, because for them confrontation means a policy of intensified exploitation of developing countries, a policy of export of counterrevolution, a policy of export of American ways to those countries, and, if you will, they are developing a sense of self-defense.

The struggle of the developing countries against confrontation is also a struggle against war and at the same time a protest against the tyranny of U.S. monopolies internationally.

Once again, we are not talking about developing countries alone. It cannot be said that all European countries, for instance, including U.S. allies, clearly support the policy of confrontation. This year I visited several European countries and met representatives of others here in Moscow. All in all I talked to representatives of more than 10 countries, and what was notable in the talks besides the fact that the people were quite diverse -- including Social Democrats, Greens from the FRG, liberals, French Socialists, Greek parliamentarians, quite diverse people -- was that all expressed the same idea, although in different ways: that Europe must seek some independent policy path. Of course, the idea was expressed in different ways, because there are people who are closer to or further from NATO and its policies. However, all of them noted that, after all, there are European interests that differ from U.S. interests.

Now I do not want to say that everybody there is in a frame of mind to break off with the United States. That is not so. Alliance relationships are being maintained and the countries remain in NATO. But they are beginning to realize that they do have their own specific interests: interests of European security, European cooperation, their own economic interests. The U.S. exploitation of European states is a fact now recognized by everybody everywhere. That also brings about certain changes in positions, changes favoring detente, a return to detente, and against the current confrontation.

Progress in Socialist Countries

Now of course about the most important positive factor, the policy of the socialist countries and generally about socialist countries themselves. If you speak seriously, then the most serious and most important factor countering the policy of confrontation is certainly the socialist countries, their power, their successes in their forward movement and their active policy.

We know, and we have spoken about it in our studio, that one of the U.S. designs was to impair the socialist countries economically, weaken them by imposing an arms race on them, exhaust them and force them to surrender. The course of events shows that this is a completely impractical, rather unrealistic formulation of the problem and an unrealistic hope. Here are two actual comparisons.

During the 1970-83 period, approximately 14 years, there was development here and there. But how did it progress? In the socialist countries national income increased 81 percent and industrial production 100 percent, which is 2-fold; in the developed capitalist countries, national income increased 42 percent, which is half ours, and industrial production 37 percent, which is one-third of that in the socialist countries. It is evident from here, of course, that taking part in defensive measures -- the conduct of serious defense measures -- does not facilitate our economic development, but our people are ready to unconditionally support all such measures because they understand the need for them and take into consideration both the lessons of the past and the seriousness of the threat existing today.

And yet despite all the great efforts we have undertaken in this field, our economic development is moving ahead. In the last few years it has accelerated in our and in other socialist countries. Of course it is not only a matter of economic power but also of the corresponding growth of socialist countries' defense potential. Evidently that is also of decisive importance.

[Chervov] Yes I would like, Vadim Valentinovich, to emphasize the thought that there is no doubt that the main guarantor of the constructive labor of the Soviet people and peace in the world is, first of all, the restraining power of the defense potential of the Soviet Union and its allies.

U.S. and NATO attempts to disrupt the military balance of power in their favor are doomed to fail.

In response to the hostile action connected with the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the socialist countries were forced to adopt well-known countermeasures, thanks to which nuclear balance is being restored, though understandably at a higher level.

The USSR Defense Ministry announced that in connection with the development of long-range cruise missiles by the United States and the deployment of land-based missiles in some Western European countries, the Soviet Union, in the interests of security, also took appropriate measures. We are now conducting successful testing of long-range land-based cruise missiles. The defense ministry's communication includes a very important statement and I would like to quote it once more here:

The Soviet Union will do everything necessary to achieve real limitation and reduction of arms. However, if the U.S. Administration continues to strive to achieve military superiority, it will be forced in the future to take corresponding measures in order to ensure that the balance of power between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is not disrupted.

It can be said again with confidence that the Soviet Union will not allow disruption of the existing balance of power. We are not making it our aim to overtake the United States in the military field, but we shall not allow it to achieve superiority over us. That truth is supported by all the experience of the past. That was the case with the U.S. attempt at nuclear blackmail immediately after World War II in response to which the Soviet Union created its own nuclear shield.

It was also the case in the seventies, when the United States hoped to leave our country far behind in the power of its nuclear arsenal. The same thing is happening now when the Reagan administration, for 4 years, has been trying to attain the unattainable -- unilateral superiority -- and has been spending huge amounts for that purpose. And the result? Complete disappointment for Washington. And it will be so with any other attempt to disrupt the military strategic parity.

I shall remind everyone once again of the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who said that it will not be possible to disrupt the military balance of forces and achieve military superiority of the United States and NATO over the world of socialism. The security of the Soviet Union and our friends will be reliably safeguarded under any circumstances.

[Zagladin] There is no question that the military strategic party will be preserved, which is also a factor, or rather an integral part of the socialist factor, which is the main obstacle on the road of the policy of confrontation. Naturally, a role is played by the socialist countries' foreign policy, which is conducted in a coordinated manner and pursued in a common interest, the interest of peace.

I think we can sum up the positive part of our discussion. The forces opposing confrontation do exist, they are active, and are increasing their activity. The detente potential, the possibility of moving to detente at new levels has not been exhausted. That potential is even increasing in some aspects. So we have reason to be optimistic, but of course we must not be passive, waiting optimists, but struggling optimists, because without a struggle, without actively using all the existing potential, no problems can be solved in the world.

I would like to end with the following. There are different criteria, and of course very different criteria may be used, in evaluating the policy, the effectiveness of the policy of this or that country or groups of states.

I think that first of all three questions are important from this viewpoint. First, does this policy correspond with social needs, the needs of social development and progress, or not? Second, does this policy correspond with the solution of today's main task -- the task of averting nuclear war -- or not? And third, does this policy meet the aspirations of all mankind, or its greater majority, its desires and hopes, or not?

If we look at the situation today from that point of view and compare the two policy lines existing internationally we can reach extremely simple and clear conclusions. The policy of confrontation, which Washington continues to pursue today, is a policy that does not correspond with either the first, second, or third criterion. Not only does it fail to promote social progress, it puts obstacles in its path and attempts to reverse it. It not only fails to strengthen peace, but on the contrary, its purpose is to destroy and undermine peace. It not only fails to correspond with the desires of people, including the American people, but engages in increasing contradictions with such desires.

By contrast the policy of the socialist world and of all countries that follow a line towards peaceful coexistence and a return to detente fully corresponds, first of all, with the demands of social development. Second, it truly promotes the strengthening of peace. Third, it really expresses the aspirations of millions, hundreds of millions of people of our world.

This means that despite all the anxieties that exist and must be considered with great seriousness, for they are real anxieties; despite all the complexities of the world situation, and they are extremely great and must also be approached realistically and soberly; despite the obstacles lying on the path to consolidating peace, obstacles which it will not be easy to overcome; despite all this, the future still belongs to the policy of peace, a policy of return to detente and surmounting confrontation, a policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation among countries with different social systems.

It is precisely a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, and cooperation that is genuinely an imperative of the nuclear age. And I think that we Soviet people can be quite justifiably proud that our country, from the moment of the October Revolution and Lenin's Decree on Peace has consistently, precisely, and definitely pursued precisely this peace-loving policy.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air has run out. It remains for me to thank you for taking part in our discussion today, to thank you, comrade television viewers, for your attention. And so until we meet again here in our "Studio 9", thank you.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Oct 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with All-Union Radio commentators Viktor Nikolayevich Levin and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, and Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy chief editor of IZVESTIYA]

Soviet Proposals at UN

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. Article 28 of the Soviet Constitution, whose day we are celebrating today, says: The USSR unswervingly pursues a Leninist policy of peace, and calls for a strengthening of the security of peoples and broad international cooperation. The speeches by Comrade Chernenko, setting out the foreign policy position of the Soviet Union, reaffirm loyalty to this principle. The nuclear threat must be energetically and purposefully resisted. That is just what we are doing, he said in his speech at the jubilee plenum of the board of the USSR Writers Union.

And at the UN General Assembly session now taking place in New York our country speaks in strict accordance with the spirit and the letter of the USSR's fundamental law. The energetic and constructive position of the Soviet Union has promoted a situation in which the focus of the session's attention is above all on questions of fundamental significance for an improvement in the international situation, the question of ending the arms race -- primarily, the nuclear arms race -- and that of strengthening trust and developing cooperation among states.

As was noted this week at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, the major new Soviet initiatives set forth at the United Nations on preventing the militarization of space and on using it exclusively for the benefit of mankind met with a broad response, as did those in defense of the right of the peoples to determine their own fate, and against policies of state terrorism. Comrade Gromyko's talks with U.S. President Reagan, and other U.S. representatives demonstrated the USSR's readiness for serious, businesslike dialogue with the American side.

[Levin] I would now like to discuss the initiatives that our country has set forth at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Our idea that space should be made strictly peaceful had been expressed previously, and at the session it received further logical development. Why? The fact is that mankind is facing the threat of the conversion of space into an arena of military rivalry. The U.S. plans aimed at creating space weapons operating from space against the earth, from space against space targets, and from earth against space targets, that is to turn space too into an arena for potential military clashes described by science fiction writers as "star wars," are well known. And it is this extremely dangerous tendency that is creating a very serious threat to the general world situation, strengthens the danger of war, and at the same time undermines the basis for possible agreements on arms restruction and ending the arms race in other spheres.

[Yefimov] In the Western press and the utterances of a number of Western figures one hears the idea that the USSR should be just a little more patient toward the present U.S. Administration. If one is to heed this advice, after the coming presidential election, Reagan -- if he wings, of course -- to a considerable degree will appear a different person. Since he will no longer be able to run for reelection he will no longer have the problem of elections hanging over him, and we are assured that his need to look over his shoulder all the time at those who brought him to power will disappear.

In other words he will become almost free of the military-industrial complex and the gigantic U.S. multinational monopolies. Then, according to this version, the White House will show both common sense and a readiness to compromise. If this reasoning contains anything of value, it is first of all an unwitting admission that the Reagan administration in its first 4 years in office gave no thought at all to achieving accord with the USSR on the most important questions of war and peace. And, second, it is an acknowledgment of the fact that it is the White House itself which must adjust its foreign policy course to make it all real and possible.

Addressing the UN session, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko frankly called things by their true names. The truth must be faced, he said. Under precisely the present U.S. policy the gulf between two world policy courses has grown wider and deeper than ever before, and paths to accord have been effectively blocked. We have no illusions concerning the aims of the White House. It is gambling on attaining military supremacy over the Soviet Union. It makes no secret of this. It speaks of this without embarrassment. Yes, it is ready to hold talks anywhere, at any time, but only dishonest talks, not the way equal partners hold talks, adopting an understanding attitude to each other's interests, but, as they themselves proclaim, from a position of strength, or, as Reagan once said: Let our adversary go to sleep every night fearing that we will use nuclear weapons. But what person with any self-respect would agree to talks under such conditions? One cannot omit that the present President is by no means the first U.S. President to strive for a policy from a position of strength, and, of course, to pursue a policy from a position of strength, not only against the USSR.

In 1954, for instance, when the United States did not know how to extricate itself from its Korean adventure, President Truman noted, and I quote: It seems to me that the correct decision now would be a 10-day ultimatum. This means world war. It means that Moscow, St. Petersburg -- as he wrote -- Mukden, Vladivostok, Peking, Shanghai, Port Arthur, Dairen, Odessa, and Stalingrad, and all the industrial enterprises in China and the Soviet Union will be erased from the face of the earth. This is the last chance for the Soviet Government to decide whether or not it deserves to exist. Truman roughed out his design in secret. It was made public only recently. That is the language they wanted to speak to us -- wanted to, but wanting is one thing, and the real balance of forces is another.

One would think that life ought to have shown the Americans over the course of all the postwar years that gambling on any technological spurt, on the latest types of weapons, have not brought them the desired supremacy over the Soviet Union, and that when this enlightenment came to the masters of the White House, and a healthy approach prevailed, it would have become possible to improve relations between our countries and in the international situation as a whole. But so far there is no such enlightenment; it cannot be felt. And we judge this not by the words heard from Washington, but by practical deeds.

As for the Soviet Union, we are ready for talks, on terms of equality and mutual security, of course.

[Levin] Gambling on attaining military supremacy is illusory. It is utopia that can never come about, because we will guarantee our security. On this score there cannot be differing views. We have all the necessary means and resources for this, and we maintain aspects of ensuring defense capabilities at the appropriate level. Together with our friends and allies in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, we reliably guarantee the interests of socialism. Thus it was and thus it will remain.

But in truth that path of development of international relations, the path of military rivalry, is not the one we would like to choose. Our path is that of the development of peaceful coexistence, the path to dialogue, and the session was just such a manifestation of the will to dialogue.

I would also like to discuss the second very important proposal tabled by the Soviet Union at the current session of the UN General Assembly. That is our proposal concerning the impermissibility of a policy of state terrorism and of any acts by states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other sovereign states. Our proposal provides for a resolute condemnation of the policy and practice of state terrorism as a means of conducting affairs with other states and peoples. Taking this as its point of departure, the UN General Assembly draft resolution tabled by the USSR demands that no state should undertake any action aimed at changing or forcibly undermining the sociopolitical system of sovereign states, at destabilizing or overthrowing their legitimate governments, or, in particular, begin military action with this aim, under any pretext, and that any such action already in progress should be terminated immediately. It urgently calls on all states to respect and strictly observe the right of peoples to freely choose their sociopolitical system and independently implement their political, economic, social and cultural development, without external interference.

The Soviet proposal does not say specifically to whom this is addressed, but Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan leader, spoke at the session, and he said directly that a policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua is being implemented by the United States. We saw an example of this policy in the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Furthermore, it is not out of place to recall that at that time even Thatcher, the British prime minister, who in general follows quite closely in the wake of Washington's policies, reacted extremely stormily. She said that the United States had resorted to an impermissible way of resolving problems.

This is a question posed by life itself, and our proposals have, I think, a common denominator. If the proposals that the Soviet Union has submitted at the UN General Assembly session were to be implemented, world tension would be considerably diminished. There would be, as they say, a more favorable international political atmosphere. Trust would be increased, and there is currently a severe lack of trust in international relations. The solution of the concrete, very urgent problems would also help to open a path for the solution of other problems as well. On our side there is readiness for this.

The Politburo noted the great deal of work done by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko during his meetings with foreign statesmen while he was in the United States at the UN General Assembly session. I have counted that on 26 September Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko had 10 meetings with foreign policy chiefs of various states. The day before, 25 September, he had seven meetings -- very full talks about the current international state of affairs, about ways of overcoming the crisis situations that exist in the world, and about emerging from the deadlock that the world finds itself in through the fault, first and foremost, of the United States.

And the very fact of those numerous meetings shows very convincingly that there is no need to try to persuade us of the need for dialogue; we are ready for that dialogue, and we are also ready for concrete, businesslike talks aimed at producing mutually acceptable agreements on the principles of equality and equal security for the sides which would really promote the relaxation of international tension.

Gromyko-Reagan Talks

As you know, at the initiative of the U.S. President, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko also had a meeting with Reagan. The report on the latest meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo says that the talks with U.S. President Reagan and other U.S. representatives were a manifestation of the Soviet Union's readiness for serious and businesslike dialogue with the U.S. side. Comrade Gromyko, incidentally, had two meetings with Secretary of State Shultz. It has to be stated, the report on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting continues, that the fundamental exchange of opinions held on key questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and, in this connection, on the world state of affairs, did not reveal any signs of a real intention by the U.S. side to correct its policy course toward realism and peacefulness. The statements of a general nature in favor of more constructive relations with the USSR which were made by the U.S. side are not backed up by concrete action.

[Sobolev] I would like to stress once again the topical nature of the Soviet proposal regarding the inadmissibility of state terrorism. It evoked such a lively response from many delegations because they themselves are experiencing what state terrorism is, particularly in Central America. Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega, whom we have already spoken of here, reported that a fresh, major attack by CIA mercenaries against his country is expected in the middle of this month. This report evoked a strong reaction of indignation among the delegations attending the United Nations. Officials in Washington began to deny all knowledge of it, saying that it was absurd, and so on, and that they had not been sending the Somozites in their thousands into Nicaraguan territory to commit arson and murder.

Contadora Peace Proposal

Meanwhile, the Contadora Group, which comprises four countries but which expresses the opinion of practically all of Latin America, has put a great deal of effort into drawing up and coming to agreement on a peace document aimed at a political settlement for the situation in the area. Previously, the United States had stated its support for the activity of the Contadora Group and accused Nicaragua of actually being opposed to it. As soon as Nicaragua said it was ready to sign the peace document, however, Washington found itself trapped by its own propaganda. Now, with the mediation of the Central American dictatorships under its patronage, it is trying to undermine the work of the Contadora Group. Acting on U.S. instructions, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador are demanding that amendments be made to the Contadora Group document.

Judging by statements by Colombian representatives on behalf of the whole group, however, Washington's maneuvers have been sized up by Latin American public opinion. A recent meeting in San Jose of the foreign ministers of the Common Market, Spain, Portugal and the Latin American countries supported the efforts of the Contadora Group. There has been an appeal from Rio de Janeiro addressed in particular to the United States in support of a political settlement and the peace document. It came from a meeting of the bureau of the Socialist International, where 60 parties, including ruling parties, were represented. So Washington, with its anti-Nicaraguan and anti-Contadoran maneuvers, ought to be feeling very unconfortable now.

[Yefimov] A few words now about the significance of that peace document. The document itself amounts to 55 typewritten sheets -- a serious document -- and I shall list just some of its main clauses. It bans the holding of international military maneuvers and provides for a whole package of measures to limit the arms race in the region. The agreement obliges its participants not to give political, military or financial support to so-called irregular forces whose aim is to overthrow or destabilize other governments. This agreement is in fact very closely linked, in particular, with our proposal for preventing state terrorism. The peace document, if it were signed by all the states in Central America and, naturally, if they were to implement it, could really be a serious step toward consolidating peace in the region -- it could be.

[Sobolev] There is a failure of the U.S. and Israeli policy of state terrorism, too, in the Middle East. During his talks with Democratic Yemeni leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Comrade Chernenko confirmed the the Soviet Union's conviction that an all-embracing, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict can be achieved only by collective efforts with the participation of all the sides involved, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

[Levin] During those talks, Comrade Chernenko recalled the well-known Soviet proposals for a settlement of the Middle East conflict. Here is a reminder of the essence of our proposals. First, all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 should be returned to the Arabs. Second, the right of the Palestinian people to set up their own independent state on the Palestinian lands liberated from the Israeli occupation should be implemented in practical terms. Third, the eastern part of Jerusalem should be an integral part of the Palestinian state. Fourth, the Soviet proposals envisage the real guaranteeing of the right of all states in the area to secure and independent existence and development, and the ending of the state of war and the establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel. And fifth, the Soviet Union suggests drawing up and accepting international guarantees of the settlement. For its part, our country is ready to participate in such guarantees, and the path toward achieving this aim is the one that you mentioned, Vitaliy Sergeyevich: the path of collective efforts, in other words an international conference on the Middle East.

[Yefimov] Our proposals are very close in spirit and in content to the proposals by the Arab countries which they collectively drew up a few years ago in Fes.

UK Social Ills

[Sobolev] This idea was supported by the United Nations, too, at the preceding UN General Assembly session, the 38th. One of the dangerous instruments of state terrorism used by Washington is the CIA. We often speak about this U.S. department of espionage and subversion, but often at the same time we forget about its younger brothers, so to speak, the other special services of the Western countries -- the British intelligence service, for example. Of course, it is not difficult to get lost in the enormous dark shadow cast by the CIA, but the British James Bonds are right to take exception to this, because it was they who taught their American colleagues a lot, including provocations against the Soviet Union.

Back in 1918 a highly qualified British agent, Sidney Reilly, organized a counterrevolutionary plot in the Soviet Republic. It was no accident that he came to mind: British television recently showed a long serial about Reilly, praising his virtues as an agent, although in Russia he failed twice: first in 1918, and later in 1925 when he was arrested by the Cheka. Before that, however, he managed to leave an exhortation to his successors. Worldwide propaganda against Bolshevism, Reilly wrote, is something that is very necessary. He asserted: The method that, I am profoundly convinced, there is no escaping from is terror.

Reilly's behests are adhered to by both the CIA and, of course, the British special services. They feed the British reader, television viewer and cinema-goer constantly with crude anti-Soviet material. Hushing up and distorting the facts, slander -- that is what we find, for example, in the recent publications of the Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union, the book by (Wattham) called Russia Today [Soveremennaya Rossiya], and the book by Binyon called "Life in Russia" [Zhizn v Rossii]. Certain British diplomats have on more than one occasion been caught while showing interest in secret installations in our country. It has happened, too, that they were accompanied by an American colleague.

The British intelligence service defiles the noble affair of cultural exchanges for the sake of espionage and anti-Soviet aims. It has been established that sham students have arrived from Britain at Leningrad and Voronezh Universities -- not for knowledge, but to disseminate anti-Soviet materials, seek out cadres suitable for recruitment, and simply to spy.

Well, as is known, recently an employee of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Bitov, got acquainted with the methods of the British secret service. A period of particular burgeoning of the intelligence service began in the period of the current Conservative government. Here I have the following figures: Department M16 -- intelligence -- in 1979 officially received 34.5 million pounds sterling; in 1980 it was 53 million pounds; in 1981 it was 61 million pounds, and so on.

More and more money has been expended by the Conservatives on military preparations as well as on secret warfare. Meanwhile, the economic and social crisis has been growing in Britain; the dissatisfaction of the British public with Conservative policy found its expression in the course of the Labor Party conference, which took place this week.

[Yefimov] Yes, and it has already finished in the British resort town of Blackpool -- an event of uncontestable importance in the life of Great Britain, and in the life of this leading opposition party in the country. Its delegates, representing local party organizations, trade unions, cooperative societies included in the party by right of collective membership, discussed the basic issues of domestic and foreign policy of Great Britain.

This conference as, I dare say, never before, by comparison with previous ones, took place under the sign of the most acute class antagonism that has seized Great Britain's coal industry. It is now 7 months that the British mineworkers' national strike has lasted, in defense of their vital rights, and first and foremost their right to work. The following fact speaks about the acuteness of the situation: At the conference, in the heat of the discussion, a servant of the British High Court entered the hall and handed the chairman of the mineworkers trade union, Scargill, a summons for four other mineworkers' leaders. They are being threatened with prison, fines, while the trade union is threatened with the confiscation of all its assets. The Tories want to literally rout the trade union movement in the country. The court hearing should have taken place last Thursday but has been postponed and will take place next week.

The central, internal question on the agenda at the conference was the critical situation that has established itself in Great Britain's economy, and in the first instance, the problem of unemployment. Over the years of the Thatcher government's rule it has doubled. Some 10 years ago, when the number of Great Britain's employed numbered one million, the DAILY MIRROR newspaper wrote: if all the unemployed were to be lined up they would stretch throughout the whole of Great Britain from its southernmost point to the northernmost one, over 1,000 miles, or over 1,600 km. In Britain at the moment there is already not just one, but three such lines, and the fourth one is growing noticeably.

The Thatcher antipeople's internal policy is interwoven in the closest manner with the Tory course on arms race growth. Labour Party members have decisively spoken out against the Tory Cabinet's strategy directed at preparation for a nuclear war. There will be no victors in such a war, there will only be the vanquished. We do not consider that nuclear weapons are capable of reliably securing defense for British people, stated Eric Heffer, chairman of the Labour Party National Executive, as he opened the conference. The overwhelming majority of conference delegates voted for the removal of all nuclear weapons, all U.S. bases on which nuclear arsenals are sited, from the territory of Great Britain; it voted to reject rearming the country's submarine fleet with the new Trident nuclear missile system.

It is worthwhile to remember that the other opposition party, the Liberal Party, and it is a very old party in the country, recently spoke out similarly at its conference for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. cruise missiles from Britain. All this, undoubtedly, reflects the deep anxiety of ordinary Britons in connection with the intensification of the international situation and the pro-Washington course of the Tory government. The famous Labour Party activist and member of Parliament Joan Maynard stated in an interview with an IZVESTIYA correspondent, commenting on the Labour Party conference that had just ended: We have made a step forward and the conference will stir members of the party and motivate them to take a more active part in political life, but it would be wrong not to see the difficulties as well, which are connected first and foremost with the fact that the leaders of the party's right wing openly express their disagreement with the conference decisions. This, naturally, does not strengthen voters' trust in them. In a word, much still needs to be done so that the party can become an effective force.

[Sobolev] You have spoken about unemployment in Britain, Nikolay Ivanovich. That social calamity is becoming increasingly more acute in the whole of West Europe. In particular, West European specialists recently estimated or compiled forecasts for the coming year: the number of unemployed in West Europe will increase to 20 million. Recently in Britain unemployment has once again reached a record level. It is also beating records in the FRG, and there one out of every two young people up to the age of 25 cannot find a job.

GDR Anniversary

But in the other German state, the GDR, unemployment has been unknown for 35 years now. Today is the anniversary of the formation of the GDR and comparisons are given in the press between what the country represented 35 years ago and its current achievements. Over these years industrial production has grown there by a factor of over 13 -- the GDR is now included in the top 10 most industrially developed countries in the world, and it is in sixth place in Europe. The average grain harvest has increased over the same period from 18 to 45 quintals per hectare. The population's material standard has grown many times over: since 1971 alone housing conditions have been improved for over one-third of the country's citizens. It is very important that its stable development guarantees confidence for them in the future. Also of no small significance are the ties with fraternal states and cooperation in various spheres. If one is to talk about the economic sphere, then, in the GDR's foreign trade, 38 percent of it is with the Soviet Union.

As socialism develops internally, Comrade Honecker wrote in PRAVDA, the possibilities of an demands for cooperation between our countries grow objectively, and the interweaving of our national economies increases.

Of no lesser importance also is cooperation with the socialist countries in the international arena. The GDR, Comrade Honecker noted, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states, by carrying out a coordinated policy, has put no small effort into achieving reliable security and peaceful prospects for the peoples of Europe.

[Levin] Well this aspect is worthy of particular attention, because as a basis of its foreign policy activity the GDR from its very inception laid down the principle that never more must the threat of another war originate from German soil. And, really, the GDR is a reliabe factor of peace and security in Europe, it is a sound link in the cooperation between socialist states and plays a noticeable role in European, and not only in European affairs.

[Sobolev] The greetings sent to GDR leaders by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers say: It is now 3 and 1/2 decades that the Soviet Union and the GDR have been united by bonds of indestructible friendship and fruitful cooperation which permeate all spheres of public life. Shared aims, views and unity of action -- these immutably characterize our relations, welded by the militant union of the CPSU and the SED, their firm loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our program has ended; thank you for you attention, comrades, all the best.

PANELISTS DISCUSS RECENT REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD052121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Oct 84

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Anikin, with Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; Boris Tarasovich Melnichenko, All-Union Radio Berlin correspondent; and Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, Sergey Yevgenyevich Pravdin and Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov, All-Union Radio commentators]

[Excerpt] [Anikin] In our previous broadcasts, comrades, we have already told you about various aspects of the situation in and concerning Afghanistan. Letters continue to arrive. Comrades Konstantin Ivanovich Yegorov from Moscow Oblast, Zhuk from Karaganda, and Ryabov from Volgograd ask about the positive changes that have occurred in the country over the last few years. The same Comrade Yegorov writes that it is not clear to him along what path -- capitalist or socialist -- Afghanistan is being led by its leadership. Concerning the reforms that are being implemented there the press speaks in the most general phrases, but what is the specific content of these reforms? I will ask my colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, to answer this and other questions about Afghanistan.

[Kachanov] Let us try to answer the question as to which path Afghanistan is traveling. But first let us turn to the past -- to the quite recent past. On the eve of the April revolution in 1978, the country was one of the most backward in the world. The annual per capita income was only equivalent to $160, and this figure put Afghanistan in 108th position among the 129 developing countries covered by UN statistics. Almost 85 percent of the population lived in rural localities, and the mining and manufacturing industries accounted for a little over 3 percent of the gross national product. Ninety percent of the population were unable to read and write. Feudal and even prefeudal forms of exploitation prevailed in the countryside, where, as I have already said, the overwhelming majority of the population dwelt. Peasants were forced to hand over to the landowners and tribal chiefs between 1/2 and 9/10 of their harvest.

Certain ethnic groups, such as the Hazaras, for instance, were subjected to ethnic and racial discrimination. Add to this the fact that the overwhelming majority of the population of Afghanistan were under the clerical yoke of the Islamic religion and the Muslim priests, who were incidentally, closely linked with the feudal and tribal hierarchy.

This then was the joyless picture in Afghanistan prior to 27 April 1978. Hence it is clear that it is still very, very early to speak about the construction of socialism in the country. One can only speak of preparing the prerequisites for this, no more.

It is precisely such tasks the PDPA is setting for the Afghan people. We shall speak in more detail about this party in one of our future broadcasts. For the present, let me say that it is founded on the principles of democratic centralism, is armed with advanced ideology, and sets itself the eventual tasks of building a society free from the exploitation of man by man.

However, at present, Afghanistan is at the stage of national democratic transformations. Occupying a position of special prominence among these transformations is the land and water reform, which is in the interests of the toiling peasantry. It includes the abolition of large-scale land ownership; distribution of land and irrigation installations among the landless and minor landed peasantry, and help for them in improving agricultural production. Those are the general principles, but there are also certain particular features. For instance, the land is not being taken away from those landowners running large-scale high-yield farms. Plots of land are being left to clerics, chieftains and tribal elders who have served meritoriously in the struggle against counterrevolution, as well as to officers on active service.

In the first stage of the reform, which was completed in 1981, there was a simple redistribution of land, and there were instances of peasants declining to take the land of former landowners who had fled abroad, claiming that it was someone else's property. The redistribution is continuing now, during the second stage, but it is being accompanied by extensive explanatory work. Altogether, since the beginning of the reform, about 400,000 peasant families have received their own plots of land. In addition the state is now supplying the crop farmers with improved varieties of seeds, mineral fertilizers and herbicides, and is granting them favorable credits to acquire implements.

The cooperative movement is gradually gaining in strength. By the middle of last year -- I do not have more up-to-date figures -- 236 cooperatives incorporating 52,000 peasant holdings were functioning in the country.

The achievement of the noble goals set by the PDPA is, of course, impossible without industrialization and the creation of modern industry and power-engineering. Afghanistan is being given great assistance in this matter by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Let me refer to these general figures. Enterprises constructed with Soviet assistance account for 70 percent of the output of production by the state sector, and the income from the marketing of this output provides 40 percent of all income in Afghanistan's state budget. Let me mention other socialist countries too. With GDR assistance, the fourth stage of the electricity network in Kabul is being created. Electricity networks are also being created in Herat and Qandahar, and radio stations and telephone exchanges are being equipped. Bulgaria is assisting in organizing livestock farms and in the planting of forest plantations. The CSSR is helping in the development of the cement, coal and other industries.

Since the time of the revolution vast social changes have also occurred. The system of usury has been abolished. Women have received equal rights with men in all spheres of life.

Construction of housing for the families of the working people is proceeding at a fast pace. Free education has been introduced. Thousands of courses are working to wipe out illiteracy. A system of free medical services for the population has been organized.

The successes of Democratic Afghanistan in the implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations would, of course, have been much more considerable if it had not had to divert considerable material and manpower resources to the struggle against counterrevolutionaries and to the restoration of enterprises and other installations that have been destroyed by rebel bands. But you will agree that what has already been accomplished is great. This is the best proof that the Afghan people are on the right path.

SPEECHES AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORTED

GDR, Angolan Delegates

LD052320 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- It was and remains the key task of our day to avert nuclear catastrophe, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said in his speech during the general political discussion which continues at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The socialist countries, the Foreign Minister said, have formulated a broad program for the improvement of the international situation. He stressed the great importance of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at working out a code of conduct for nuclear powers, including the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, at preventing the militarisation of space and at excluding the policy of state terrorism from the practice of international relations.

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge called upon the international community to bridle the forces of imperialism, which grossly violate the principles of the U.N. Charter, wage neocolonialist wars and inspire and carry out acts of aggression against independent emergent states.

Antinuclear Speeches

LD051340 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Baybakov, Arkadiy Sidoruk and Vyacheslav Chernyshev report:

Mankind has no task more important than to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This idea is the keynote of speeches by most participants in the general political discussion which is going on at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Soviet Union and other socialist states have come forward in the international arena with a wide set of important peace initiatives which are aimed at reaching accords on the most topical problems of our time, stated Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. He gave a high appraisal of the Soviet initiative on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind, and of the USSR's timely proposal that the United Nations condemn the policy and practice of terrorism which glaringly contradicts the basic norms of international law. These proposals, he stressed, give a new impulse to the efforts to ensure peaceful character of relations between states and to prevent, before it is too late, the proliferation of the arms race to outer space.

Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, accused the United States of preparation for a nuclear war, the preparation as a result of which the noose of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is being tightened on mankind's neck. On the agenda of the international community there is no task more important than to search for ways to peace and disarmament. In this connection he emphasized an urgent necessity of taking concrete measures to curb the nuclear arms race, to prevent militarization of outer space and to establish nuclear-free zones and zones of peace in various regions.

The head of the Ethiopian delegation pointed out that peoples of the south of Africa, the Middle East, Central America and other regions are victims of overt aggression and secret wars through the fault of imperialism, U.S. one, in the first place. He urged the international community to take measures to put a stop to such policy of state terrorism.

Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, stated that the struggle for peace is inseparable from the peoples' struggle for independence and freedom, for social and economic progress. He reaffirmed the determination of the young independent states to press for the limitation of the arms race, and for effective measures of disarmament. L.D. Tsering, Bhutanese minister of foreign affairs, called for the convocation of an international conference on a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem with the PLO's participation without fail. Abdelouahid Belkeziz, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, emphasized that Israel's continuing aggression in the Middle East threatens international peace and security.

NIKIFOROV DISCUSSES IAEA CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

PM051406 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 3 October carries on page 3 an 800-word O. Nikiforov dispatch under the headline "A Peaceful Atom for Peace" reporting on the 28th IAEA general conference in Vienna. Nikiforov briefly discusses the IAEA's work in food preservation and then reports the speech by IAEA Director General H. Blix.

"Nuclear power, in the director general's words, will continue to be a safe, economic, and reliable source of electricity. The number of nuclear power stations worldwide has reached 313. Nuclear power stations currently account for 12 percent of the electricity produced in the world. The director general expects long-term growth in its production and consumption.

"At the same time, one cannot fail to note that the IAEA, as the recognized international organ for coordinating states' efforts in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear power, cannot ignore the problems of strengthening international security and limiting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. It was this that the Soviet delegate pointed out in his speech at the general conference. Under conditions of a tense international situation created by the actions of aggressive imperialist circles the world's states, he said, are faced particularly acutely with the most important and immediate global problem of the day -- the task of preventing a nuclear war.

"The Soviet Union sees the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons as one of the most important directions in the efforts to safeguard peace and international security. Active IAEA participation in activity aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons is one of the leading goals in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war. It was from that angle that the question of the effectiveness of IAEA control, especially in the 'near-nuclear' states, above all those which have not subscribed to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, was examined at the Vienna conference. This primarily concerns the nuclear potential of South Africa," Nikiforov writes, concluding by describing the conference's call for IAEA members to end nuclear cooperation with South Africa and the "majority" condemnation of Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and threats to repeat it.

ZORIN QUESTIONS REAGAN'S 'CONTRADICTORY SIGNALS'

LD070523 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Oct 84

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] When do Washington's leaders say what they really think? When they are trying to convince people that their main concern is to get a constructive dialogue going with the Soviet Union or when they voice threats and resort to force?

Such questions and doubts have been surfacing as a result of the extremely contradictory signals coming from Washington. Take President Reagan's recent speech in the United Nations General Assembly. It was set in a peaceful tone and contained none of the typical anti-Soviet cliches which had constantly sprinkled the President's numerous speeches in the past few years. President Reagan said that the United States is ready to begin constructive talks with the Soviet Union. He also spoke in favor of establishing a new political climate based on mutual understanding and maintained that there exists no sane alternative to arms control talks. And the President added that he thought this point of view was shared by the Soviet Union.

Now, these sound statements strongly contradict his earlier statements where the President said that any agreements with the Russians would be meaningless since the Russians, he said, cheat and lie. Evidently the President's speech writers are aware of the fact that such a sharp turn could arouse doubts and mistrust not only in the Soviet Union but among Americans, too. That is why another argument was circulated saying that the present administration has been able to restore the military balance with the Soviet Union, which in the past had supposedly been upset. However, President Reagan has gone ahead and made this argument meaningless. In his recent message to the Congress, he maintained that for the West the military balance in Europe had actually deteriorated since 1975. So, where is the logic?

Commenting on his meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko, President Reagan said in a radio interview that he had made it clear that Americans had no hostile intentions and were not aiming at military supremacy over the USSR. Nevertheless, in the Republican Party's platform, it is clearly stated that the United States would continue assuring a situation in which it would be stronger than any potential adversary. Surely it would be hard to give clearer expression to a determination to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union than this is done in the Republican administration's real position, when its leaders assure delegates at the United Nations General Assembly that there exists no sane alternative to arms control talks with the Soviet Union or when the authors of the party's platform dismiss as illusory any notions that the Soviet leadership may share their aspirations? Isn't it evident that it is senseless to hold talks with a partner who has nothing in common with you, who doesn't share any of your aspirations? So, if such statements are part of the Republican Party's official platform, then what is the value of statements about a willingness and readiness to hold talks with the Soviet Union?

Those who are trying to mislead the American public by claiming the Soviet Union has turned its back on the idea of talks are deliberately lying. We not only are prepared to hold serious and constructive talks but we insist upon having them, of course on the condition that this dialogue be held honestly and that it take into account the justified interests of both sides.

U.S. DEEDS NEEDED TO BACK UP WORDS ON PEACE

LD060350 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The leadership of the Soviet Union is in favor of normalizing relations with the United States.

This has been reconfirmed by the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee. At its regular meeting, the Politburo approved the results of Andrey Gromyko's trip to the United States to the session of the United Nations General Assembly. While he was there, he spoke to President Reagan and other United States representatives. Here are comments by Vladislav Kozyakov.

Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly, Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the Soviet Union is not holding up improvement in Soviet-American relations. Every American, every American family, he said, should know that the Soviet Union wants peace and only peace with the United States. That was not just a declaration or a desire, it's the foundation and consistent line in Soviet foreign policy. It is backed up by a whole number of concrete proposals geared to make a dialogue between Moscow and Washington fruitful and to produce important agreements.

These proposals are well known. They are on freezing and considerably reducing nuclear arsenals on an equitable basis. They deal with all the most important international problems and agreements that are necessary between the Soviet Union and the United States to prevent war and promote peaceful cooperation. These concrete Soviet initiatives have been put forth in statements made by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and in statements by the Soviet Government. They have long been waiting for a positive response from the United States Administration.

At its regular meeting, the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee felt it was necessary to once again stress the Soviet Union's willingness to have a serious and constructive dialogue with Washington. The official announcement states that the Soviet Union is convinced that normalization of Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's affairs, would undoubtedly be useful to the peoples of both countries and would have a favorable influence on the situation in the world in general. The Soviet Union would respond accordingly if the United States would be prepared to do the same.

Unfortunately, such willingness in Washington is not evident. Andrey Gromyko and President Reagan spent nearly 4 hours together talking in the White House. That there was such a detailed exchange of opinions between the two countries was without a doubt useful. It was agreed that representatives of the two countries would also meet in the future. But, at the White House discussions, no sign was given that the current Administration of the United States is inclined to be realistic and adjust its foreign policy to demonstrate that it's peaceable not in words but in deeds.

It's clear that the foreign policy conceptions the Republican administration had when it came into office 4 years ago are totally unacceptable for a constructive dialogue. Past years have shown that this policy is both dangerous and futile. It caused a breakdown in negotiations on nuclear arms control, increased tensions in the world, and a deterioration in international relations. Life itself, the interests of world security have demonstrated the need for a change in the United States Administration's policy. So far, only statements are being made in Washington about wanting to improve relations with the Soviet Union, but these words have not been backed up by deeds. And that was the problem when Andrey Gromyko met with the United States leaders in the White House, a fact given special attention by the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. The general statements made by the American side in favor of more constructive relations with the Soviet Union are not being backed up by concrete action.

NEW TIMES' KARENIN VIEWS REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY

PM080945 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 38, Sep 84 pp 7-9

[Article by Aleksey Karenin: "Against the Whole World"]

[Text] The weeks are passing one after another, but the indignation and anxiety caused worldwide by the Republican convention held in Dallas in late August are showing no sign of waning. And this is understandable, considering the long-term U.S. foreign policy line endorsed in Dallas and propounded by American leaders both at the convention and after it.

What, indeed, are the present U.S. ruling party's foreign policy objectives?

The Dallas convention was keynoted by unusually open emphasis on the continuation of power politics in the world arena. The wave of great-power chauvinism that swept the meeting went one better even on the die-hard reactionary, Republican Senator Barry Goldwater. "Once I was called an extremist," he observed. "I haven't changed any, and now they think I'm a little bit to the Left."

It is not a new departure for U.S. leaders to look at foreign policy from the angle of military strength, not only on the theoretical, but also on the purely practical plane. Already at the turn of the century, the well-known American political scientist Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, noted for his advocacy of the buildup of U.S. military might, maintained that reliance on the sword was man's only guarantee of progress.

This was the line of reasoning already at what could be called the adolescence of U.S. imperialism. But in particularly bold relief was this "tradition" manifested after World War II, when Washington unleashed the cold war against the USSR, world socialism, and the national liberation movement, against all that interfered with the realization of the U.S. ruling circles' hegemonistic plans.

It was for the sake of "positions of strength" that Hiroshima and Nagasaki were subjected to atomic incineration -- to show the world what Washington could do. A chain of military bases was forged around the USSR and its allies to give the United States military superiority. NATO and other aggressive military blocs were set up. By the end of the fifties, the U.S. Strategic Air Command had at its disposal 3,000 planes. In the United States there was open talk about plans for a pre-emptive nuclear strike at the Soviet Union. In an effort to establish its leadership in nuclear armaments, Washington embarked on a new buildup of military potential in the sixties, deploying more than 1,500 land-based ICBM's and submarine-based missiles.

What these feverish efforts led to is common knowledge. In 1949, the USSR tested its own atom bomb, thereby putting an end to the U.S. nuclear monopoly. Nor did we allow ourselves to be left behind in the matter of thermonuclear weapons. The launching in October 1957 of the world's first artificial earth satellite was the tangible testimony to the Soviet Union's scientific and technological potential in rocket engineering. The relative invulnerability of U.S. territory due to its remoteness from Europe was relegated to oblivion. U.S. imperialism's hopes of achieving a decisive preponderance of strength crashed.

The rough strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States that emerged in the late sixties and the early seventies became a cardinal factor in the maintenance of peace and laid the groundwork for strategic arms limitation talks with the object of scaling down the nuclear confrontation and reducing the danger of war.

It might have seemed that this lesson of history was plain enough for all to see.

Yet, to this day, the United States has not given up its dream of superiority. Again efforts are being made to upset the established military parity. This explains why Washington refuses to accept the principle of equality and equal security as the basis for understandings on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. And this despite the fact that this principle was confirmed in Soviet-American documents by three U.S. Presidents -- Nixon, Ford, and Carter.

Can it be said that this principle has ceased to meet the requirements of the day? Of course not. What has changed is Washington policy, which has acquired a sharply delineated militarist bias. Hence the U.S. reactionaries' onslaught against strategic parity and the principle of equality and equal security.

This onslaught is evidenced in the documents of U.S. Republican conventions. A clear and unequivocal call for military superiority was issued by the 1980 convention. This year, with an eye to public sentiment, the slogan of preponderance was not formulated in so many words. But the emphasis placed on military might as a supposedly necessary prerequisite of effective diplomacy and the argument that American strength must come first leave no doubt as to the objective pursued by Washington foreign policy today.

The U.S. propaganda machine maintains that the programmes for the "modernization" of strategic arms adopted in the United States are projected at purely "defensive" aims and are necessary "deterrents." The fallacy of these contentions is obvious. Where does "deterrence" come in if the new submarine-based Trident II missile has the accuracy and destructive power needed for strikes at well-protected targets such as command posts and missile silos? The new MX intercontinental ballistic missile will also surpass its predecessors by far as regards precision, and the projected deployment of 100 such missiles will increase the number of warheads on U.S. ballistic missiles by hundreds. Long-range high-accuracy cruise missiles, which are difficult to detect by the present radar systems, are also first-strike weapons. And the latest American strategic bombers are being developed primarily to crush the adversary's defences. To top it all, there is the deployment in Western Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles at the very threshold of the socialist countries with a view to reducing the time margin for advance warning of nuclear missile attack to the minimum.

Besides the buildup of the above offensive weapons, Washington has decided to develop a widely ranging anti-ballistic missile system. The U.S. is, of course, well aware that the plan runs counter to the provisions of the ABM treaty of 1972. However, the prospect of holding first-strike weapons in one hand and a shield against retribution in the other is too tempting to be resisted.

It was essentially a strategic setup of this order that was endorsed by the Dallas convention. It is clear even to the uninitiated that this has nothing to do with "strengthening defences," but is aimed at ensuring the U.S. the strategic advantage.

The irresponsible statements made by official U.S. spokesmen on questions relating to war and peace have time and again caused alarm and evoked condemnation in political circles and among the public of many countries. Now, after the President's scandalous "nuclear joke," there is talk in Washington of the impossibility of winning a nuclear war. True, though the idea is, the sincerity of its new-found proponents is questionable. For what has to be borne in mind is not the peace rhetoric, but the military programmes being carried on in the United States with the object of gaining military superiority or creating a first-strike potential.

At the same time, it is obvious that plans are one thing and the realities of the international situation quite another.

In the light of these realities, Washington is clearly overrating its potentialities, forgetting that all its efforts notwithstanding, it failed to achieve decisive superiority over the USSR in the initial postwar decades. All this just cannot be ignored, and the same applies to the fact that there can be no dealings with the Soviet Union except on an equal footing, taking into account the security interests of both sides. The U.S.S.R. has the potential to rule out any other approach, for while not seeking military superiority for itself, it will not allow anyone to gain the advantage.

Militarism and anti-Communism have always gone hand in hand. After setting their sights on world dominion in the thirties, the fascist powers at first concluded the "anti-Comintern pact," in order to lull the vigilance of the victims of their future aggression in the West, to disrupt the building of an anti-fascist front, and to play on the class solidarity of the bourgeoisie.

This precedent evidently is to the taste of some quarters in the United States. What only does not the new Republican platform say about the Soviet Union! The USSR, which bore the brunt of the war against Hitlerism, is now declared an "anomaly," a historical aberration. What colossal arrogance!

It is only by chance that the authors of the Republican platform turned for inspiration to the philosophy of dyed-in-the-wool conservatism. The pragmatic "value" of such exercises was demonstrated in his time by the notorious die-hard Senator Joseph McCarthy. The long-term, considered object is to immerse the United States in anti-Communist conformism in order further to escalate the arms buildup and defy the rule of law in the international arena. Washington needs the "Soviet threat" myth, the smearing of socialism, and the distortion of the Soviet Union's peace policy not only for domestic consumption. A no small role is allotted these expedients also in the international plane. Arrogating to itself the leadership of the "free world," the United States counts on being able to tie the West European countries and Japan ever more tightly to its imperial policy.

Washington's obsession with power politics manifested itself in Grenada whose sovereignty was trampled underfoot by American troops. Under the pretext of fighting for "democracy," Washington is waging undeclared wars against the Nicaraguan and the Afghan peoples. And when it finds it unnecessary to camouflage its policy of state terrorism, it brings its heavy artillery into play, as the case was in Lebanon for instance.

Characterizing the political course endorsed at the Dallas convention, Konstantin Chernenko has said: "Washington quarters are flaunting with open cynicism their great-power ambitions, their exaggerated notions about America's role and place in the modern world. They are out to possess a predominance of strength, to order the destinies of the peoples and to dictate their will to everyone and everywhere. In brief, they are now talking about a crusade not only against socialism, but actually against the entire world."

One of the Soviet-American documents signed in the early seventies emphasizes that in our nuclear missile age there is no rational alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The policy the Dallas convention declared for obviously runs counter to international security interests. Instead of seeking the settlement of international conflicts through negotiations, the Reagan administration has chosen to aggravate these conflicts. Instead of working for fair accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, it torpedoed the talks on this problem of cardinal importance. Washington is also evading the pressing issue of preventing the militarisation of outer space. In a word, it pivots its policy on confrontation, on the further aggravation of tension, on heightening the war danger.

However, the interests of the entire world community, including the interests of the people of the United States, would be served by an altogether different policy line. Konstantin Chernenko conclusively demonstrated this in his answers to questions put by a PRAVDA correspondent. "Hard as the United States might flex its military muscle," he said, "it will not manage to change the world. The world will not live according to American standards. What is necessary is transition to a policy of realism, common sense, and businesslike cooperation in resolving the talks that are facing mankind."

REAGAN-MONDALE 7 OCT TV DEBATE ANALYZED

LD082219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] In Louisville in the United States the first round of an election debate between the present White House head, Ronald Reagan -- who is seeking reelection for a second term on behalf of the Republican Party -- and the Democratic Party's presidential candidate Walter Mondale has been held. The debate was relayed by U.S. television and radio. It dealt with domestic matters, above all America's economic problems.

Let me remind you that it was largely thanks to a successful performance in television debates 4 years ago that Reagan managed to win a decisive advantage over the president at the time, Carter. It subsequently came to light that Reagan's successful performance was due to the fact that Reagan's people had been able to pilfer secret documents from Carter setting out his position on all matters under discussion. Thus, Reagan had prior knowledge at that time of all his opponent's arguments and counterarguments.

This time, it appears it has not been possible to pull off such an operation, and thus Reagan's entourage worked extremely seriously on preparing the administration head for the discussion. The NBC agency [as heard] has reported that more than 10 hours of rehearsals were held in a special building not far from the White House. Everything that transpired there was shrouded in the greatest secrecy. As the agency explained, Reagan's aides did not want him to look like an actor performing his lines. Even so, some details of these rehearsals have come to light; namely, that Reagan rehearsed in front of television cameras under spotlights, and that the role of Mondale was played by the director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, David Stockman. Primary attention was paid to what might be termed the form of the event, so that the President might make full use of his acting gifts and make a favorable impression on the audience.

As for the substance of matters, here -- as members of the White House staff said unofficially -- they were simply concerned that the President not make any glaring slips and not display too much ignorance on political and economic problems.

So, how did this first round of the debate go? During the debate Reagan tried to shift the blame for the economic muddle in the United States on the previous Carter administration, in which, as you will recall, Mondale held the post of vice president. At the same time, Reagan was unable to give a cogent answer to the question of why there had been an increase in the number of unemployed in the United States specifically during his time in the White House. Mondale also charged that during the President's term of office there had been a sharp rise in the federal budget deficit -- it has now reached almost $200 billion -- and that thanks to his policies the well-off are living better and the poor even worse. As an example of the injustice of Reagan policies, Mondale cited the fact that the vice president, the millionaire George Bush, pays approximately the same percentage of his income to the treasury in taxes as the woman who cleans his office.

Mondale overturned the White House chief's clumsy assertions that the United States is supposedly now living in greater security than 4 years ago. Do Americans really live better under the arms race? Will they really live better if we embark on star wars? These were the questions he asked. And he stated that what Americans want is arms controls.

In their first comments today on the television debate, American observers note that Mondale came out of it more favorably. He was sure of his arguments, while Reagan was on the defensive. The second round of the debate between the two contenders -- this time of foreign policy questions -- is to be held on 21 October in Kansas City.

No 'Sensible' Alternatives

LD090506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Correspondent Yevgeniy Petko's report from New York]

[Text] A television debate between the two principal contenders in the struggle for the White House, Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale, has been held in Louisville, Kentucky. Less than a month remains to the national election in the United States, which will be held on 6 November, but the pre-election addresses are not bringing a solution to the problems facing that country any closer. Many complex questions were raised during this television duel. They were addressed, first and foremost, to the incumbent president, who appeared very uncertain in front of the television cameras on this occasion. His experienced political opponent, Walter Mondale, posed acute questions to which millions of American voters are awaiting an answer.

As was noted during the television duel, over 35 million inhabitants of that country are now living below the official poverty line. The tax reform embarked upon by the Reagan administration in 1981 in the interests of the wealthy was an unusually severe blow for the least well-off Americans. Spending on medical services and social insurance programs has been irresponsibly cut. Legalized discrimination against women continues.

Such pre-election debates are a typical American phenomenon. They are one of the most expensive types of political television advertising. However -- and this has also become a tradition -- the questions asked at these encounters are not answered in a serious manner. All hopes are pinned on catching the opponent making a blatant mistake. In the view of local political observers, Walter Mondale narrowly won the duel on points, as they say in sports. However, neither Ronald Reagan nor Walter Mondale could offer a sensible alternative to the current course.

USSR-PRC TIES ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN BEIJING

PM052035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct -- In connection with the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the PRC, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries organized a reception which was attended by Qu Wu, chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society, Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, and Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Liang Geng, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, who delivered a speech at the reception, observed that China and the Soviet Union maintained friendly relations for a long time and that "China will never forget the assistance that the Soviet people gave to the PRC." Touching on the present state of Sino-Soviet relations, the speaker pointed to the need for their broadening which would promote the further strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the PRC and the USSR.

The same day, Qian Qichen gave a reception in the government residence on behalf of the PRC leadership. In his speech, he noted the important significance of the establishment of Soviet-Chinese diplomatic relations in 1949 for the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, and for the subsequent cooperation of the two countries. He pointed to the period of alienation [otchuzhdeniye] in Soviet-Chinese relations and described the present stage as the start of "a rivival [ozhivleniye] of relations," stressing the important significance of the meeting in New York of the USSR and PRC foreign ministers.

ART EXHIBITION ON CHINA OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM050831 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 2 Oct 84 p 8

[Unattributed report: "China Through Artists' Eyes"]

[Text] An exhibition of "Soviet Artists on China" has opened in the House of Friendship in Moscow.

The exhibition includes approximately 100 works, paintings, sculpture, and drawings, by six well-known masters of Soviet visual art. An interest in China's history and its working people's life is expressed vividly and graphically in the works of M. Aslamazyan, O. Vereyskiy, B. Yefimov, V. Mikhalev, S. Churakov, and D. Shmarinov.

The exhibition opening ceremony was attended by Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, diplomatic staffers at the PRC Embassy in Moscow, Chinese students and postgraduate students who are studying at Moscow VUZes, Soviet officials, and artists from the capital.

At the same time, a photographic exhibition entitled "The PRC Today" opened in the House of Friendship, presented by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

IZVESTIYA HITS WESTERN SUPPORT FOR DRA REBELS

PM081411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 54

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov "Letter From Kabul": "Who Is Fanning the Flames"]

[Text] Kabul -- Major Asqar Latif is one of Afghanistan's few qualified architects. However, he is not building houses. For more than 5 years, he has been fighting the counterrevolution in the country's eastern provinces. He manages to visit his family in Kabul only two or three times a year. The children have grown up without a father. He did not even manage to attend his eldest daughter's wedding last spring, when fierce fighting was under way in the Panjsher Valley. After liberating the valley from the gangs of the "dushman general", Ahmad-Shah Masud Haj Latif stayed on and now commands the garrison of a district center.

Mamad Varakzay, a former peasant who serves in his unit, has not been out of uniform in more than 3 years. He has been wounded seven times and won three medals. Having served the compulsory 2 years in the People's Army, he stayed on for another term. He had nowhere to go. The dushmans massacred all the people in his small village because they dared to accept state warrants for land that used to belong to rich landowners. Varakzay lost all this dear ones overnight, and the village fields are overgrown with camel thorn and weeds.

Surely, anyone who follows the events in Afghanistan with sincere concern must be asking himself: Why has the fighting in that country continued for so long? Why do young, healthy people, the flower and glory, love and hope of the people, have to spend the best years of their lives in fierce fighting and on exhausting marches instead of growing crops, building canals [kanaly], and creating a national industry? Are the enemies of the April Revolution that strong? Is the number of people who have not wholeheartedly espoused its ideas really that great?

I put these questions to (Latif). My interlocutor, a robust fellow with shining white teeth, prematurely graying hair, and a face scorched by the mountain sun of the Panjsher, replies without hesitation: "The counterrevolution would have petered out long ago were it not for its foreign patrons. The dushmans have no deep roots. The people hate them for their violence, looting, and killing. It is only world reactions' generous support that enables them to mount such a protracted and frenzied resistance to people's power. What is more, the bandits are growing increasingly brazen as years go by. They are increasingly well trained, armed, and paid for their attacks on the people. Recently, we captured a large caravan bringing weapons from Pakistan. Ask (Varakzay) what the consignment intended for the dushmans contained..."

The veteran soldier, who is participating in our conversation, takes on a serious expression: "This was not 'my' first caravan. However, I have never seen anything like that before. There were several hundred rocket shells, 10 anti-aircraft gun installations, 6 heavy recoilless guns, rather a lot for one shipment. Moreover, they were the most modern arms. No wonder the couriers had been promised 50,000 afghanis each for successful delivery. They defended themselves to their last bullet. We only managed to capture two of them, seriously wounded."

The caravan was assembled in the Pakistani settlement of (Kundakalay), 45 km south of Peshawar. Not only the men, but the horses also were especially trained for long mountain crossings at night. The horses are trained for this purpose in the small Pakistani city of Okara -- up to 300 horses at any one time.

As for (Kundakalay), according to the captured couriers, there is not only a large store of weapons intended for the dushman detachments there, but also a major training center where U.S., Pakistani, and other foreign instructors train Afghan counterrolutionaries in the combat use of air defense facilities, including surface-to-air."

The weapon shipments to dushman gangs have especially increased since last May, following the series of major successes scored by the Afghan People's Army in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary rabble. The bandits' patrons were frightened and took emergency steps to strengthen the combat might of their proteges. The number of itineraries used by caravans carrying lethal cargo has considerably increased. There are now more than 200. They lead to various parts of the country, including the provinces around Kabul. Carts, trucks, and tractors are being used to transport weapons from Pakistan and Iran. "Simurg" pickup trucks, which have good cross-country and maneuvering qualities, four-wheel drive, and powerful motors, are very popular.

Particularly trusted people are put in charge of the arms convoys. Mounted patrols and walkie-talkies are used for communication among the escorting groups. The crossings are made mainly at night, and the convoys are very difficult to detect. Nonetheless, border guards and regular units of the Afghan People's Army have intercepted and disarmed 25 major convoys this year.

The nature of the captured trophies speaks for itself. Heavy machineguns, mortars, grenade launchers, field artillery, portable anti-aircraft missle installations, rocket-propelled shells, 82mm recoilless guns, 112mm howitzers, and other heavy arms. Judging by appearances, the militarist circles supporting the Afghan counterrevolution want to make the undeclared war aginst the young DRA even bloodier and more brutal; they want to add fuel to its flames.

According to reliable information, more than 100 depots have been built with the Ziaul Haq regime's assistance in Pakistani border areas adjoning Afghanistan to store weapons and ammunition arriving from abroad. Captured dushmans and contraband couriers claim that the depots where the sophisticated arms are stored, primarily various types of rocket-propelled shells, anti-aircraft complexes, mortars, artillery pieces complete with mountings, and remote-controlled mines, are under special supervision. They are guarded exclusively by Pakistani servicemen, and arms from these depots are issued by a commission composed of foreign advisers and representatives of Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations. Certain types of heavy weapons, specifically some types of mortars and recoilless guns, are issued to dushman ringleaders directly from Pakistani Army depots.

In most cases these weapons reach the "consumer" with the markings effaced. However, Afghan military experts are well aware of what is being manufactured for the counterrevolutionary gangs, and where. Thus, small arms, machine guns, mortars, and recoilless guns are produced by arms factories in China, Egypt, the United States, Pakistan, and Britain, antitank and antivehicle mines are made in the United States, Britain, and Italy, and radio communications equipment is supplied from Japan.

While reequipping the gangs with modern military hardware, Afghanistan's external enemies also concern themselves with the dushman's military training. An entire network of training centers has been set up around the DRA providing all forms of training: long-, medium-, and short-term.

The leading cadres of major gang formations undergo training at permanent sections of Pakistan's higher and intermediate military training establishments.

More than 100 training centers have been set up, 78 in Pakistan, 11 in Iran, 7 in the Arab Republic of Egypt, and 5 in China, to train gang ringleaders and instructors, reconnaissance troops, anti-aircraft gunners, saboteurs, mortarmen, radio operators, and so forth. Officers and reservists of the Pakistani Armed Forces and military experts from the United States, China, Iran, France, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Britain, and Japan comprise the training and teaching staff at these centers. They total 1,500 men.

The reader should give some thought to the following figure: 55,000 men can be trained in these centers simultaneously. This is the scale of the new stage of the undeclared war waged by international reaction against revolutionary Afghanistan.

According to the testimony of dushmans captured in the course of hostilities, training at these centers can last from 9 days to 9 months depending on the complexities of the subject to be mastered. It is significant that lately counterrevolution is putting the main emphasis on training terrorists, saboteurs, reconnaissance troops, and experts in laying mines and downing airborne targets. Only 11 percent of the training centers specialize in basic and combined-arms training.

Traitors. Mercenaries in a vile war... The only thing they own is hatred of or perhaps malice against their own country, against the place where they were born. Everything else that the counterrevolution has is imported, foreign. Foreign money, foreign ideas, foreign weapons, foreign instructors... The recent "Peshawar conference" of Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders again clearly demonstrated this, since it was attended by representatives of many of the countries that have inspired the crusade against the young republic, including the United States, the FRG, France, Pakistan, Iran and Japan.

The participants in the gathering drew up an extensive program for interference in the affairs of the Afghan revolution and specified the forms and methods of struggle against the people's power. The counterrevolutionary rabble was given widely-publicized assurances about further increases in military and financial support and so-called "humanitarian aid."

This is the answer to the question: Why has the fighting in Afghanistan continued for so long? It is now clear to the whole world that counterrevolution's armed interference in DRA affairs is, in essence, direct intervention by the enemies of the Arpil revolution. They still have not given up their vain hope of overthrowing the people's power in the republic and destroying free and Democratic Afghanistan's national independence. Without the constant injections from outside, without the large-scale material and military support, the counterrevolution would have completely failed long ago; it would have suffered a final and unconditional defeat.

However, the frenzied and brazen resistance of the dushman gangs cannot destroy the Afghan people's will to struggle. Having chosen once and for all their path toward the new, bright life, they will not abandon it but fight on to victory. Historical experience shows that the forces of reaction cannot withstand the irrepressible desire of peoples for progress and happiness.

SOVIET ENVOY WARNS NEWSMEN AGAINST ENTERING DRA

LD051903 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] His name is Vitaliy Smirnov, Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, a country which shares frontiers with Afghanistan, and he has just announced, without saying when, that Jacques Abouchar will be released.

In an interview with Antenne-2, Vitaliy Smirnov said, "I can assure you that your friend Abouchar will be released, even if he is a spy. As to his wound, it will be very well taken care of, especially if he was captured by Soviet soldiers." These remarks were the most categorical by a Soviet official since the arrest of the journalist Jacques Abouchar 15 days ago. One might conclude that Jacques Abouchar will be released from Kabul prison in the relatively near future. The Soviet diplomat added that the date will depend on the Afghan authorities.

Vitaliy Smirnov also made some highly threatening statements. Still addressing the Antenne-2 journalists during his interview in Pakistan, Smirnov said: I warn you and all your colleagues: Don't try to enter Afghanistan with the rebels again, as all these bandits and those accompanying them will be eliminated from now on.

One thing is clear: The Red Army in Afghanistan will no longer differentiate between those who carry weapons and those who carry microphones or fountain pens.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR KABUL AIRPORT BOMBERS ISSUED

PM090728 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Inevitable Retribution"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Oct -- "Fighters for an ideal" and "defenders of Islam from unbelievers" is how Western propaganda presents the bandits who, supported by the United States, Pakistan, and Beijing, are striving at all costs to stop the process of progressive development in the DRA. However, here are the true faces of these "orthodox Muslims" when they are unmasked.

...The spacious hall where the session of the DRA Special Revolutionary Court is being held is packed. Local and foreign journalists, including Western journalists, and representatives of the Afghan capital's public have come. Representatives of the UN mission currently in Kabul were also invited.

A group of terrorists who committed a barbaric crime at Kabul airport on 31 August are in the dock. They exploded a powerful bomb in the departure lounge while passengers were checking in for an international flight. In the explosion, 13 people died and approximately 200 were injured. Women and children were among the casualties. Another 14 people died later from their wounds.

This inhuman crime enraged the Afghan public. Thousands of angry letters arrived at government institutions, newspaper editorial bureaus, and the radio and television demanding that the criminals be severely punished. Within a short time, the DRA security service, actively helped by the population, neutralized the bandits. Now the day of reckoning has come.

Vahid, Ubaydullah, Ibrahim, and the other seven gang members in the dock feel uneasy under the angry stares of the entire hall. Their eyes are riveted to the floor and they rub their hands nervously.

The state prosecutor reads the list of atrocities committed by them, which have been irrefutably proved in the course of the investigation: an explosion at a market stall in the Hayran region of Kabul, the blowing up of two electricity pylons, the airport explosion, and few days after that barbaric act, a new explosion at a store in the center of Kabul.

The investigation and trial have convincingly shown that the accused were the perpetrators of bloody deeds planned by the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution and their imperialist patrons encamped beyond the cordon.

They are all members of the counterrevolutionary "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" organization headed by Gulbuddin and the Rabbani grouping. Gulbuddin, Rabbani, the other counterrevolutionary ringleaders, and all who put weapons in the bandits' hands and instruct them should rightly be in the dock alongside the criminals in the hall.

Washington in its propaganda, repeatedly tries to prove that the Afghan people do not accept the revolution and that the majority of simple people support the "Mujahidin." However, here is what Vahid's old father said when he learned what his son was up to: "Villain, you ought to be shot for that."

Mohvash, a student at the Kabul Lycee, writes in her letter published in the KABUL NEW TIMES newspaper that: "The counterrevolutionaries must not be forgiven for their atrocities since they are directed against our people's interests." The dushman crimes are unanimously condemned by all private Afghan citizens who are patriots...

"Do you plead guilty," the judge asks the accused in turn, and the dull reply: "Guilty," "guilty" is heard...

Sentence is passed. For the numerous and cruel crimes against the Afghan people, the court sentences the terrorists to the supreme punishment. Taking into account the fact that one of them is a juvenile, the death sentence for him is commuted to long-term imprisonment.

The DRA Special Revolutionary Court also passed an interlocutory decree recommending that a protest be sent to the UN secretary general in connection with the continuing U.S. interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The court's sentence is a warning to all enemies of the April revolution: No matter how well the bandits may be organized, retribution and revolutionary justice await them for all their atrocities. The court is stern but just.

DRA'S FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM080804 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, who stopped over here en route from New York, where he headed the Afghan delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly session, left Moscow 3 October.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO GDR ON ANNIVERSARY

Delegation Departs For GDR

PM080951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Celebrations in Berlin"]

[Text] By invitation of the GDR's SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers, a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today left Moscow for Berlin for the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The delegation includes: Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kurkotkin, deputy defense minister of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union; Comrade Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Comrade Pereverzeva, team leader of the harvesting-transport team on the Put Lenina Kolkhoz in Rostov Oblast, and hero of socialist labor; and Comrade Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by: Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; O.B. Rakhmanin and N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; G.M. Korniyenko and V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign ministers; and other officials.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was among those who saw the delegation off.

Arrival in Berlin

LD060500 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today, the Soviet delegation arrived in Berlin. It was met at the airport by Comrades Axen, Dohlus, Sindermann, Kleiber, Krenz, Mittag, Mueckenberger, Neumann, Felfe, and Schabowski, members of the Central Committee Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]; Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and other officials.

USSR Warships in Rostock

LD052108 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin October 5 TASS -- A squadron of warships -- missile cruiser Grozny and escort ship Bodry arrived for an official friendly visit in Rostack today. The visit is led by Commander of the Baltic fleet, twice laureate of the Order of the Red Banner, Admiral Ivan Kapitanets.

The crews of the ships will participate in celebration on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

GDR Ambassador Interview

LD060852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador in the USSR, gave an interview to our correspondent on the eve of the GDR anniversary:

[Begin Winkelmann recording] Allow me to begin by quoting from our appeal issued for the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. The formation of this state fulfilled the dreams of many generations of honest Germans. It was what they had fought for bravely: a peaceful Germany, life without exploitation and oppression, a secure future for the children and for our children's children. Workers' and peasants' power was proclaimed in the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Monopolist capital and the owners of large holdings were deprived of power. Chauvinism, nationalism, and hatred among the peoples were eradicated.

Today, the GDR has a firm place in the international arena. Political stablility in the GDR, its economic might, the high cultural level of our people, and our defense capability are important guarantees for successful implementation of the policy of peace. Our foreign policy is based on strengthening the union with the USSR and the other socialist community states, on developing anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples fighting for national and social liberation, and on consistently continuing the Leninist policies of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

On this basis, and despite the exacerbation of the international situation -- particularly in connection with the deployment of first-strike nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG -- we need to remove the danger of nuclear war. The arms race and the policy of confrontation pursued by the Reagan administration and its NATO allies we contrast jointly with our proposals aimed at ensuring peace, armaments limitation, and disarmament.

Allow me to assure your radio listeners that the GDR -- situated on the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, on the western border of the community of socialist states -- will continue to be an alert, vigilant, and reliable outpost of socialism so that war can never arise from German soil. [end recording]

Gromyko Berlin Speech

PM081025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremony in Berlin"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: Permit me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, the Communists of our country, and the entire Soviet people, to warmly greet the fraternal people of the GDR on the 35th anniversary of the German socialist state.

Permit me also to perform another honorary task and to convey to the Communists and all working people of the GDR cordial greetings and best wishes personally from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet people view the anniversary of the GDR as a common festival of the socialist community and of all who have struggled and struggle for the triumph of peace and social progress.

I am certain that the delegations of friendly parties and states which are taking part in today's festivities share these sentiments, and convey their greetings to you, dear German friends, along with us.

The birth of the first German state of workers and peasants was an event of historic importance in the life of Europe and a major landmark in the development of the world revolutionary process. It was a vivid expression of the fundamental political and social changes which occurred as a result of the great victory of the peoples over Hitlerite fascism, a victory gained in the most bloody fighting in the history of mankind.

On German soil, whence imperialism twice unleashed world wars and where it begat a monstrous ideology filled with hatred for mankind, a genuinely peace-loving and humane state has arisen and become established, a state which has taken on the noble task of doing away forever with militarism and nazism, and of living in peace and good-neighborliness with other countries and peoples.

For already 35 years the GDR, faithful to the behests of the fighters against fascism, has been firmly marching on this path. By its active, purposeful activity for the good of peace and international security, against the imperialist policy of aggression and the arms race, the GDR has won deserved authority throughout the whole world.

We listened with great attention to the report by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. This clearly portrays the outstanding successes of the working people of the republic in the construction of a developed socialist society, and convincingly reveals the mobilizing and guiding role in all the deeds and achievements of the people of the GDR of its combatant vanguard, the SED.

The socialist GDR is meeting its 35th anniversary in its prime, full of energy and creative impulse. We can boldly congratulate our German friends on the fact that in its economic, scientific, and cultural development, the GDR, in many directions, has come out to the foremost frontiers.

The labor talent of the republic's citizens and the ability of the GDR's Communists to organize a task are worthy of deep respect.

To really appreciate these achievements it is important today to remember what the German Communists began with, what an overturn they needed to achieve in the conscience of the masses: the millions of people who were deceived by Hitler and infected by the bacilli of nazism, the human morality destroyed by a criminal war, the devastated souls of the young people, apathy, and even blind hostility -- such was the reality which the creators of the new life on German soil had to deal with.

Wilhelm Pieck, Walter Ulbricht, Otto Grotewohl, -- these shining names, like the names of many other Communists and antifascists who stood at the cradle of the GDR, will remain forever in our memory. In those years, your party proved its militant Marxist-Leninist character to the full extent.

Having united all the forces of the working class and the labor peasantry, having created a national front with the parties it is allied to, the SED has been able to solve the main task of strategic importance, of rallying the population of the young republic on the platform of socialist ideas and of successfully leading it on the path of socialism.

Today the SED and its militant headquarters, the Central Committee, with Erich Honecker, our great friend and eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement, at its head, are confidently and consistently implementing the course toward the construction of a developed socialist society in the GDR.

Without any exaggeration, one can say that the history of the GDR is socialist internationalism in action.

The socialist states helped the republic to overcome the economic difficulties of the first years of its coming into being, to reliably defend its freedom and independence against the encroachments of imperialism, primarily that of West Germany, and to win victory in political and diplomatic fighting over many years to achieve international legal recognition. Socialism in the GDR has asserted itself finally and irrevocably, and this is an enormous gain of the people of the GDR and the whole socialist community.

Marking the 35th anniversary of the German socialist state, we Soviet people speak with special warmth about the inviolable bonds of friendship which link the CPSU and the SED, the USSR and the GDR. This friendship is implemented in hundreds of thousands of matters great and small and in cooperation which embraces all spheres of public life. Our mutual actions have acquired yet greater depth and scale as a result of the conclusion of a new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance in 1975.

The whole of these 3 and 1/2 decades the Soviet people have been alongside the socialist GDR, our friend and ally. There is no doubt that this is how it will continue to be.

The fraternal cohesion and mutual support of the socialist states is their true and powerful weapon in the struggle against imperialism. Active cooperation by the socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact Organization and in CEMA, joint and comradely discussion of the questions that arise, close coordination of practical actions in the international arena -- all of this multiplies the might and influence of world socialism. The GDR is making a worthy contribution: This is our common, great, affair. We are giving the peoples of the world an example of the most just social system. We are giving the states of the world an example of friendly relations which are truly based upon equal rights and mutual advantage. We are giving an example of a responsible, realistic foreign policy, which is imbued with constant and sincere concern for ensuring the peaceful future of mankind.

The peoples of the world have entered the 40th year since the victory over fascism. For nearly 4 decades now it has been possible to prevent the unleashing of another world war. This is, of course, a major achievement, and the decisive credit here goes to the socialist countries.

However, one cannot also fail to see that the international atmosphere has deteriorated sharply over the recent years, as a result of the adventurist militarist policy of the United States, which has no wish at all to give up the reckless designs to achieve military superiority and determine by force the outcome of the confrontation between the two social-political systems in the world. For some reason, the United States considers that the world should be organized exclusively according to its own example and likeness. Of course, these designs are illusory. All those who harbor intentions to put pressure on socialism should know: The socialist states will not tolerate and will not permit this. Here imperialism will come up against a monolithic force.

The course of confrontation pursued by the United States and some of its allies in the North Atlantic bloc is increasingly aggravating the opposition; never before has the arms race spiraled as steeply as now. It is not the Soviet Union, not the socialist countries that are responsible for this. We advocated and continue to advocate the most radical measures in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The socialist states put forward concrete proposals on this score all the time, but in NATO they remain deaf to them.

The perniciousness of further building up military arsenals in our nuclear age should, it appears, be apparent to all. Nonetheless, the U.S. Government continues with a veritable obsession to look for ever new directions of increasing arms in a bid to upset the existing parity. Now Washington is planning to cram outer space with the most up-to-date weapons and thereby to turn it into a source of mortal danger to mankind.

The Soviet Union has, as is known, made an offer to the U.S. Government to open talks on preventing the militarization of outer space. The American Administration's reaction to our offer has been negative. It has revealed once again the true essence of its policy. The United States is obviously reluctant to come to terms on banning space weapons but is trying to conceal this in every way.

In general, it must be said that all kinds of maneuvers represent an invariable component of the current U.S. diplomatic arsenal.

Therefore, we have been judging and will continue to judge the policy of the United States not by words but by concrete deeds. At the same time, on behalf of the Soviet leadership, we can confirm again: If Washington will truly show an interest in the solution of the urgent problems of the present day, and above all in the curbing of the arms race, we shall not hold things up. We are ready for an honest and serious dialogue. Time will show if Washington intends to really bring any kind of positive changes in its policy. The strengthening of peace in general is inseparable from ensuring security in Europe.

No one has the right to forget that the epicenter of two world wars is on this very continent. It is here, too, that today the major opposing military groupings are concentrated. It is in Europe that aggressive forces particularly aspire to whip up the situation.

A good foundation of lasting peace on the European Continent was laid down after the Second World War. We mean the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. By their entire content, they faced not so much the past as the future and were directed toward a just and reliable postwar arrangement. Directly traced back to them are the agreements which the socialist and capitalist countried concluded in the seventies, including the Moscow, Berlin, Warsaw, and Prague treaties; and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, which inspired the peoples' legitimate hopes for stronger security and stability in Europe.

As is seen, such a development does not suit those forces in the West which have set out on a course toward gaining military superiority in the world. The decision made by the NATO states to deploy new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the territories of West European countries and which is now being implemented by the NATO strategists has resulted in a growth of the threat of war on the continent. This threat should be eliminated first of all by the governments of those countries through whose fault it has arisen.

Attempts being made by certain circles in NATO and, first of all, in the FRG to question the present political-territorial realities on the continent should be firmly rejected. It is true, they in Bonn are pretending that nothing of the kind takes place in the present-day life of the FRG. But, may I ask, what assessment can be made of the course which is ultimately aimed at eliminating the present socio-political system in the GDR and including it in the state system of the FRG? And how can one assess statements, which are now in vogue, by some West German politicians about a "German Reich within the borders of 1937" and about the "temporary character" of the presently existing borders in Europe?

We have the right to put this question to those who determine the foreign policy in Bonn: Is the militarist fever really such that it leaves no room for a sober estimate of the state of affairs?

European security has many components. But the primary one is the inviolability of the European borders as they were determined and sealed in Yalta and in Potsdam, and in the treaties which the socialist countries have concluded with the FRG. Any attacks on these major international instruments which determine the face of contemporary Europe are doomed to failure. The USSR, the GDR, and all fraternal socialist states have resolutely repulsed them and will continue doing so. Comrade Honecker emphasizes quite rightly that those who believe that by making use of international tension they can come even a single step closer to the implementation of adventurist, revanchist claims against the GDR are profoundly mistaken.

The Soviet Union will do everything to secure that peace in Europe -- for which our people, and other peoples too, had to pay such a dear price -- remains unbroken. In the name of this, we are ready to cooperate with all those who strive to lessen the war danger. This is also the goal of the proposals tabled by the socialist countries at the conference in Stockholm, at the Vienna negotiations, at the Geneva conference on disarmament, and at the United Nations Organization. All these proposals are well known.

The socialist countires' line in international affairs is clear and precise. Peaceableness and readiness to solve contentious issues at the negotiating table, and at the same time a consistent struggle against imperialism's aggressive, adventuristic course are organically united in the policy of the states of the socialist community. To the growth of the war threat, Konstantin Chernenko emphasized, the socialist states are offering their alternative -- a course toward the strengthening of peace and the constructive cooperation of all sovereign countires. We call for joint efforts in this direction by all states and by all those who are for relaxation of tension, and by all those who are against nuclear madness.

Dear friends: permit me, with all my heart, to wish you and all the working people great new successes in the building of a developed socialist society, in the consolidation of your socialist fatherland in every way.

May the socialist GDR -- an important factor of peace and socialism in Europe -- flourish and prosper!

Long live the inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR, between the CPSU and the SED! Long live the great community of socialist countries, the reliable bulwark of peace, freedom, and progress upon earth!

ADN Comparison of Speech

East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1757 GMT on 6 October transmits the "text" of USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's speech at the GDR anniversary celebrations in Berlin.

The ADN version has been compared with the PRAVDA Russian version published as the preceding item beginning on page F2, and has been found to be identical, with the following single exception:

On page F5, paragraph two, last line, ADN version reads: in every way. We were able to see this also during our stay in the United States.

In general, it...(adding sentence)

Honecker Speech in Berlin

PM081051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremony in Berlin"]

[Text] The formation 35 years ago of the German Democratic Republic, the first German state of workers and peasants, was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe.

In doing this and in carrying out their right to self-determination, our people irrevocably sealed their decision in favor of socialism, for a society with true freedom, democracy, and human dignity. They demonstrated, regardless of ideology and religion, their determination to the world to extirpate fascism and reaction, to persistently embark on the way of peaceful work, and to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German territory, so that mothers will never again have to weep for their sons.

Thirty-five years after its foundation, we can confidently state that the GDR has always been loyal to these noble aims and that it implements them today as on the first day of its existence. In possession of political power, the workers class headed by its Marxist-Leninist party, the SED, allied with the peasants, the intelligentsia, and all the working people, has achieved gigantic tasks in building a new life.

Resurrected from the ruins of World War II, from the material and spiritual chaos of the first postwar era, the GDR succeeded in taking its place among the 10 strongest industrial nations of the world.

Times are long past when those who do not want to accept the realities created in Europe after the end of World War II could deny and obstruct the GDR its due place with equal rights in international life. Our state became a member of the United Nations and of its special organizations. Some 132 countries of the world maintain diplomatic relations with us. The international position of our socialist state, the GDR, has constantly strengthened.

Today, 35 years after our republic was founded, we assure all peoples of the world that in the future too we will make our contribution to achieving world peace, justice, and genuine humanity.

Here, in the middle of Europe, progress and peace, understanding among people, and solidarity with all fighters for national and social liberation have forever found a safe homestead. It is not national arrogance or destructive German chauvinism, but creative cooperation in the family of equal socialist nations that forms the solid base of our state's actions now and forever.

It is precisely on this occasion that the world-historical magnitude of the victory won by the Soviet Union and the other powers of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II over German fascism particularly clearly comes to light once again. It was the USSR which shouldered the main burden in that bitter struggle. The victory over the Hitlerite regime, whose 40th anniversary will be observed soon, saved mankind from barbarity and also liberated our people, like other peoples, from the brown pestilence.

We profoundly honor and will keep in our memory forever the more than 20 million daughters and sons of the Soviet Union who gave their lives for this. We will never forget the courage, steadfastness, and the innumerable sacrifices of the soldiers and partisans of various countries, the fighters of the antifascist resistance in the country that called itself the Third Reich, and the Hitler opponents in exile.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory over Hitlerite fascism was the second imperishable liberation feat that the Soviet people performed during our century. It paved the way for international changes, in the course of which, socialism has become a world system that has constantly gained in strength and influence.

With its 35-year history, the GDR forms a solid part of the revolutionary process in the world. At the same time, the GDR's successful development has had an effect on this process. The GDR is united forever in industructible friendship with the Soviet Union and is inseparably embedded in the socialist community.

In this lies a decisive foundation of its success during the past 3 and 1/2 decades and the guarantee of its further progress.

We can say with special satisfaction that our people's friendship with the Soviet country has become a matter close to our hearts. Both in days of victory and in difficult times, the fraternal fighting alliance, the deep common interest, and all-around cooperation of the SED and the CPSU, of the GDR and the USSR, has proved its worth during the building of socialism, the defense of its gains, and the struggle to maintain peace, and that is the way it will remain in the future.

The GDR is the greatest achievement of the revolutionary German workers movement, of the entire working people. In the land of the birth of the founders of scientific socialism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, their ideas, the teachings of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who carried on their work, exist in reality.

The working class and the Communists, as part of the working people, fulfill with honor the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl and Walter Ulbricht, and act ture to the founding principle of socialism -- to do everything for the well-being of man, for the happiness of the people, for an existence in secure peace.

The GDR is a politically stable socialist state with lofty economic dynamics and an enhanced performance in all fields of social life. In the heart of Europe, on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, it fulfills its internationalist responsibility as a reliable pillar of peace. During the past 35 years, there has truly been no lack of attempts to shatter this pillar. They came from the West, from those seeking to alter the results of the world war and the postwar development in Europe. But they were decisively defeated each time. The defense of our socialist achievements was and always remains secure at the level required. Militarism and revanchism do not stand the slightest chance. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of the GDR -- and this should be absolutely clear -- are inviolable. Here, the political power of the workers and peasants is in good hands, something which cannot be shaken by anything or anyone.

We can rightly say that the appeal on the occasion of the 35th GDR anniversary has created reaction in all social fields and that it has touched off a great initiative. In its center stands the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. It can be realized even today that the 35th year of the GDR's existence will become one of the most successful years of its history. That will create a good starting position for preparations for the 11th SED Congress, which has already moved into our range of vision.

The present and future of our German worker-peasant state are based on the foundation of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-states. The goods exchange with the USSR, our biggest and most important partner, has reached a volume of R14 billion a year. We might compare this with a broad and solid bridge linking our two countries.

In the very first year after the GDR's founding, the R300 million volume of our trade at the time was decisively important to us. It is part of everyday life that every combine in our republic has its Soviet partner and that these economic ties coincide with many human friendships.

In my talk with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko, the lines of development of this cooperation were staked out up to the year 2000, and the corresponding concrete steps harmonized. The corresponding document was signed today.

As attested to by the documents of the economic top level deliberations of the CEMA countries in Moscow, we actively work toward achieving the particularly dynamic enhancement of our foreign trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states. Coordination to this end, which extends to 1990 and often beyond, is already being made now. The GDR has its solid place and its secure future in the family of the socialist states, whose members constantly more fruitfully exchange goods and experiences for the benefit of their peoples. In this community, we put all vital interests into practice. This is so and it will remain so forever.

What the people of our country longed for in the hour of the GDR's founding, what the peoples of Europe primarily hoped for, was that this German state would do everything in its power to preserve peace and reliably and lastingly protect it. At the time, we swore to devote our full strength to these goals and to make our active contribution toward ensuring that war would never again emanate from German soil.

For the past 35 years, the GDR, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, has been directing untiring, constructive efforts toward sparing not only present, but also future generations from the horrors of another war. Peace is mankind's most precious treasure. As a result of the policy of confrontation and the arms race, and as result of the endeavor for military superiority with which the most aggressive circles of imperialism poison the international situation, we are menaced by the most serious dangers since World War II.

The appearance of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons, of Pershing II and cruise missiles, in West Europe, has alarmed all those who honestly want peace. The deployment of these means of destruction must be stopped, the systems already deployed must be dismantled, and the situation that existed prior to deployment must be restored so that fruitful negotiations are possible on arms limitation and reduction.

In this connection, it goes without saying that all this must be based on the principle of equality and equal security. The military-strategic parity is an achievement of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, an achievement of historic significance. Based on this balance is the fact that Europe has now lived in peace for 40 years. This is the decisive precondition for a peaceful future not only for our continent, but for the whole world. NATO measures jeopardizing this balance inevitably find their reply in the deployment of operational-tactical longer-range missiles, including some on the territory of the GDR. These missiles can only be removed when the cause of their deployment ceases to exist.

We have never been followers of a balance of terror, nor will we ever be. What the GDR advocates, and for what it has undertaken diverse foreign-policy activities lately as well, is disarmament in East and West, a freeze on all nuclear arsenals and their elimination, the return to the course of detente, and the enforcement of peaceful coexistence, to which there is not acceptable alternative.

It was completely in this spirit that the leading representatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact states at their Prague and Moscow conferences advanced the well-known constructive proposals.

It would be highly significant to conclude a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and north Atlantic alliance states. This treaty would greatly influence the international development in a favorable way. We also support as very essential for safeguarding peace the measures that would prevent the militarization of outer space.

The GDR continues to uphold its readiness to make its whole territory available for the establishment of a European zone free from nuclear theater weapons in accordance with Sweden's proposal. Influential circles of the United States and NATO accelerate the arms race, constantly develop and produce new weapons systems, spend untold funds on the arms race, funds which could serve the well-being of the people, above all in the Third World, if there were real steps toward disarmament.

Glib protestations of an alleged will for peace delivered, for instance, in an election period, cannot be harmonized with these hard facts. What alone and solely is decisive is and remains the constructive, practical contribution to peace and disarmament in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security.

Special concern is being aroused among the peoples, particularly those who have twice been the victims of world wars in our century, by the fact that as a consequence of the siting of American nuclear missiles in the FRG, the danger is again arising of war being unleashed from German soil. That is unacceptable to anybody who thinks and acts with responsibility and who takes the lessons of history into consideration. However, the appearance of Pershing II missiles in the FRG encourages precisely those who announce the "continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders," thus announcing revanchist claims on the territories of Poland, the CSSR and the Soviet Union, and those who brag that the "German question" is still open.

History gave its unambiguous decision long ago. This is also demonstrated by the 35 years of the GDR's existence. Nothing is open any more. The "German Reich" ceased to exist forever in the fire of World War II. As a result of postwar developments, two German states were created and are developing, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. They belong to different alliances. The only relations that can exist between the GDR and the FRG are those which are customary in the world between sovereign, independent states. The sooner people in the FRG realize this, the better. To this corresponds the Basic Treaty, which stipulates that each of the two states decides its own domestic and foreign affairs.

Europe should become a continent free of nuclear weapons, an area of mutually advantageous cooperation, after having been a center of instability and unrest for a long time. The GDR always campaigns according to the coordinated policy of the fraternal socialist countries for safeguarding peaceful prospects for the people of the world. It links this persistent peace policy with its active solidarity support for all those fighting in Latin America, Africa, and Asia for national and social liberation. In the Socialist German state, the GDR, they will always have a reliable friend.

On our great holiday, the 35th GDR anniversary, we look with confidence to the future with the conviction that we will succeed in solving the significant tasks in the further building of socialism and in making our contribution to safeguarding peace. To do everything for the benefit of the people remains our highest principle. We will continue to successfully advance along the path outlined by the 10th SED Congress with our gaze fixed on the future.

Gromyko Awarded Marx Order

PM081337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Ceremony in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct -- E. Honecker yesterday presented the order of Karl Marx to A.A. Gromyko, to whom it was awarded in connection with his 75th birthday.

The ceremony was attended by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, prominent GDR state and public figures, and members of the USSR party and government delegation. E. Honecker spoke at the aware ceremony.

Addressing A.A. Gromyko, he said: You play an active part within the CPSU party leadership collective in elaborating the Soviet peace policy, and you energetically participate in its implementation. For this you earned the gratitude of the Communists and all working people of the GDR. Your indefatigable activity to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community is worthy of the highest recognition. We also highly value your great personal participation in the resolution of questions of the all-around development and deepening of fraternal ties between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR.

E. Honecker cordially congratulated A.A. Gromyko on the lofty award and wished him new successes, good health, and creative strength in his responsible activity.

A.A. Gromyko spoke in reply. He said:

Dear Comrade Honecker!

Permit to cordially thank the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council for the high honor accorded to me -- the presentation of the order which bears the name of that great revolutionary and thinker of genius, Karl Marx. This name is cherished and valued by Soviet Communists and all Soviet people. We live and struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. All our achievements and victories are associated with it.

Accepting this award, I attribute it first and foremost to the tireless activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in the international arena, activity aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, defending the freedom of all the peoples, and eliminating the threat of war.

I also view this award as evidence of the indissoluble bonds of fraternity that bind our parties and countries. For 35 years, the Soviet Union and the GDR have followed the same path shoulder to shoulder, acting as friends and comrades in the struggle for the bright ideals of socialism and peace. The "Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR in the Sphere of Science, Technology, and Production in the Period Through the Year 2000", which we are to sign today, is a major new step in the pooling of our resources and potential in the interests of the further building of socialism.

The successful collaboration by the fraternal socialist countries in various spheres of party, state, economic, and public life and in the foreign policy sphere increases many times over their might and influence in the course of international events.

The scale and degree of this influence in the current tense situation are to a tremendous extent the factors on which the preservation of world peace depends. That is why we see it as our paramount international duty to tirelessly strengthen the world socialist community. Comrade Erich Honecker's speech contained many kind words about our country. Thank you cordially for this expression of fraternal feelings. For my part, I would like to assure you, dear German friends, of the Soviet Union's unchanging solidarity with the GDR. Once again, thank you for the lofty award.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

PM081105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cermony in Berlin"]

[Text] A "Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR in the Fields of Science, Technology and Production for a Period Through the Year 2000" was signed here today by Andrey Gromyko, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], chairman of the GDR State Council.

The program has been elaborated in implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress and of the understandings that were reached between Konstantin Chernenko and Erich Honecker in June this year as well as with regard to the decisions made at the Moscow economic summit conference of the CEMA member-states.

Members of the Soviet party and government delegation, M.V. Zimyanin, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.A. Logunov, N.V. Pereverzeva, and V.I. Kochemasov and members of the party and state leadership of the GDR were present during the signing of the document.

Gromyko Lays Wreaths

LD061141 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin October 6 TASS -- The USSR's party and government delegation led by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, which has arrived here to attend celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic, and the party and state leadership of this country led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, today laid wreaths to the monument of the Soviet soldier-liberator in Treptow Park.

Also today the Soviet party and government delegation took part in wreath-laying at the memorial honoring the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden.

Honecker Gives Reception

PM091052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin 8 October -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker yesterday held a reception on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation. The reception was attended by party and state leaders of the Republic, workers' movement and antifascist resistance movement veterans, leading workers, scientists, and cultural figures.

Present at the reception were a Soviet party and government delegation led CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, delegations from other fraternal socialist countries, as well as a delegation of Great Patriotic War veterans.

Erich Honecker addressed those present.

The first German state of workers and peasants, he said, has accomplished great successes during these 35 years. In fraternal alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, it facilitated the consolidation of socialism and preservation of peace. Socialism, humanism, and democracy, the striving for peace, for mutual understanding between peoples and for international cooperation have been firmly established where reactionary forces once held sway. The people justly regard the German Democratic Republic as their socialist fatherland.

The working people's firm trust in the party and government's policy strengthens our confidence, despite the dark clouds on the international horizon, that we shall cope with the tasks we put forward in further perfecting the developed socialist society. For that, we need peace above all. Peace is needed by the planet. It should not be turned into a nuclear war hell. Jointly with the Soviet Union, and the other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR will do everything possible to ensure that peace is preserved. The threat of war must never again emanate from German soil. This was the cornerstone of the GDR's policy at the moment of its formation, and this has even greater importance today, when the world is facing the gravest threat since World War II due to the deployment of new American first-strike weapons on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and other NATO countries.

The German Democratic Republic, a firm link of the socialist community, is advancing in fraternal unity with the USSR along the correct path, tested during 3 and 1/2 decades.

Andrey Gromyko spoke on behalf of the Soviet party and government delegation. He said:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

Dear Comrades, friends,

I believe I express the opinion of all foreign guests present here by saying that the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic have made an indelible impression on us all.

On these notable days, we can see for ourselves what great successes have been accomplished by history's first German state of workers and peasants, what pride the GDR's working people take in their socialist fatherland, what profound prestige they extend to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany -- the guiding force of the country.

The GDR is living a full-blooded life, its advancement is firm and energetic, its citizens are confident about the future. Naturally this cannot but gladden numerous friends of your Republic throughout the world.

At present, more than a third of a century after the historic 7 October 1949, it is particularly evident what paramount importance the formation of the GDR has had for Europe's destiny. By taking power into their hands, German working people solemnly declared their determination to end the militarist past, to do everything possible so that the war threat never again comes from German soil.

The GDR has been persistently working for 35 years in the name of this noble goal, jointly upholding with other socialist countries peace, security, freedom, and independence of peoples. The high prestige that the GDR enjoys in the international arena is a natural outcome of that.

We are convinced that the German Democratic Republic will continue to carry firmly the banner of peace and socialism.

Let me, dear German friends, express profound gratitude for your cordial, hospitable reception. I would once again like to assure you of our invariable solidarity, that the Soviet Union, loyal to the behests of the great Lenin, will constantly strengthen friendship and cooperation with the socialist German state.

I propose a toast to the happiness and prosperity of the GDR citizens, to new accomplishments by the German Democratic Republic in building a developed socialist society!

To the elimination of the war threat, to a lasting peace throughout the world!

To the health of Comrade Honecker, other members of the GDR leadership, to the health of all German comrades!

Gromyko Views Parade

LD071448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 October [TASS] -- A military parade of the National Peoples' Army dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR was held here today on Karl Marx Allee.

On the central reviewing stand were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, other party and government leaders, the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, as well as delegations of other fraternal socialist countries.

Representatives of the National People's Army as well as the contemporary hardware of the GDR forces passed before the reviewing stands.

Gromyko Awards Stoph

LD082121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko today presented Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, with the Order of Lenin. Present at the ceremony were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and also members of the Soviet party-government delegation.

Speaking at the presentation of the award, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and of Comrade Chernenko personally, heartily congratulated Willi Stoph on the lofty award, and wished him fresh success in his work for the good of the people of the GDR and in the name of the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the CPSU and the SED, and of the USSR and the GDR.

Speaking in reply, Willi Stoph expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally for the lofty award.

Honecker, Gromyko Meet

LD081532 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin October 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, jointly with other socialist countries, have and will do everything possible to lessen the war threat, defuse international tension and return international relations into a normal channel. They reaffirm their readiness for a fair and serious dialogue with all forces which are really interested in improving the international situation. This has been stressed during today's meeting between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker, and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Minsters and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, who is heading a Soviet party and government delegation to celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

It was stressed during an exchange of views on international issues that in the conditions of the aggravated situation and growth of the war menace in the world due to actions by the United States and some of its NATO allies, the unity of fraternal socialist states and effective coordination of their activity in the world arena are acquiring special significance. The calculations of imperialist powers to push back the socialist community and gain military superiority are illusory. Socialist countries possess all necessary means to guard their vital interests and defend the right of their peoples to determine their destiny.

Andrey Gromyko informed Erich Honecker of his meetings with the U.S. President Reagan and other foreign state figures during his stay in the U.S. in connection with the session of the U.N. General Assembly. Erich Honecker said that the GDR fully shared the position of the Soviet Union set forth during those meetings. The GDR also fully supports new Soviet proposals put forward at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly -- "Use of Outer Space for Exclusively Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind" and "Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-political Systems of Other Sovereign States". Their realization would undoubtedly be an important contribution to the consolidation of international security, the curbing of the arms race and the improvement of the political climate in the world.

It was noted that the line of the present Bonn government towards turning West German territory into a launch pad for American first-strike nuclear weapons and the invigoration of the activity of revanchist forces in that country are complicating the situation in Europe, aggravating relations between socialist countries and the Federal Republic of Germany. The USSR and the GDR will continue to give a firm rebuff to machinations by the opponents of European security, to any attempts to doubt territorial-political realities. Respect for these realities constitutes an indespensable condition for the maintenance of peaceful constructive relations between states in the continent.

Expressing satisfaction with the development of fraternal relations between the CPSU and the SUPG, the USSR and the GDR, the sides stated that cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of public life is acquiring an ever greater character with each year. The conclusion in Berlin on October 6 of a long-term programme of developing cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the field of science, engineering and production for the period ending in 2000 became a new large step in uniting the material resources and scientific and technical potentials of the two countries.

Delegation Departs GDR

LD082035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation returned to Moscow today. The delegation was met at the airport by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Comrade Solomentsev; CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Ligachev; and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT VISITS USSR

Tikhonov Receives President

LD090810 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airpost he was met by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Genadiy Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, and other officials.

Chernenko, Others Greet Salih

LD090909 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- President Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

In the Kremlin, in the square outside the Great Kremlin Palace, the guest was met by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Present at the welcoming ceremony in the Kremlin were Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, foreign minister of the USSR.

GROMYKO HOLDS MEETING WITH 'ARAFAT IN BERLIN

LD071957 Moscow TASS in English 2224 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin October 7 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here today with Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat at his request.

The conversation touched upon some issues of Middle East settlement.

Andrey Gromyko drew Yasir 'Arafat's attention to the Soviet Union's latest proposals on the Middle East.

Yasir 'Arafat highly assessed the USSR's stand on Middle East settlement as meeting the interests of the peoples of that region, the interests of universal peace and international security.

PONOMAREV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

Departure for Algeria

PM080800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Leaves for Algeria"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Algeria on 4 October at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party. The delegation comprises K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee International Section; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and K.V. Khirnyy, first secretary of Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Poliburo; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

A. Ibrahimi, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, was among those seeing them off.

Group Tours Historic Sites

LD051931 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers October 5 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev which is staying in Algeria on a visit laid a wreath today at the monument to the heroes who perished during the struggle of the Algerian people for independence. The delegation also visited the National Museum of the Revolution where they acquainted themselves with the history of the national liberation struggle of the Algerian people. The head of the delegation made an entry in the book of honorary guests.

Bendjedid Receives Ponomarev

LD070901 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers October 6 TASS -- President of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party Chadli Bendjedid today received the CPSU delegation now on a visit here. The CPSU delegation is led by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev who presented to Chadli Bendjedid a message from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko.

Topical questions of the present-day international situation were discussed in the course of the friendly talk. The need was emphasized to continue exerting every effort in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, restrict the arms race, oppose forces of aggression. The Soviet Union's and Algeria's support for peoples' national-liberation struggle, their right to decide their future themselves was reaffirmed.

The sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Algerian relations. They declared for further development of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria, links between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front Party.

Bendjedid, Delegation Talk

LD082137 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers October 8 TASS -- The visit of a CPSU delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, now in Algeria at the invitation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, is nearing completion.

Special attention was attracted by a long meeting of the CPSU delegation with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (PDRA), general secretary of the FLN party. During the meeting the Algerian head of state informed the Soviet guests about the headway made by the country along the road of progressive development with the aim of building socialist society in Algeria. And preparations for the forthcoming celebration of the 30th anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle of Algerian people against colonialists. The unswerving anti-imperialist policy of the PDRA in the international scene was stressed during the meeting.

Boris Ponomarev spoke in detail of the large-scale work of the CPSU to perfect the developed socialist society in the USSR, to bring about a further increase in the efficiency of production and, on that basis, to improve the well-being of Soviet people.

He made note of the major significance of the constructive peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union, and stressed that the core of the USSR's foreign policy was the effort to counter the war threat emanating from imperialism, to preserve and consolidate peace, and curb the arms race, primarily, the nuclear arms race, whipped up by the United States and NATO. He also spoke of the active efforts of the USSR to expand and deepen fruitful and equitable cooperation among states.

Chadli Bendjedid gave a high appraisal to the Soviet Union's commitment to the cause of peace, its efforts to avert the threat of world war and thermonuclear conflict, to lessen international tensions.

During the meeting the sides expressed mutual satisfaction at the state of Soviet-Algerian relations and the striving for their development in all fields, including relations between the CPSU and the FLN party.

The president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria spoke highly of the work done by the Soviet specialists in Algeria who, together with Algerian workers and employees, labored selflessly to carry out different economic projects. Boris Ponomarev noted that Soviet people deeply sympathised with the efforts of the Algerian people to build a new society based on the principles of equality and social justice, and highly appraised Algeria's positive role in the international scene and the Nonaligned Movement.

CPSU, FLN Representatives Meet

LD082332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2213 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Algiers, 8 Oct [TASS] -- The visit to Algeria by a CPSU delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is drawing to a close. It was here at the invitation of the National Liberation Front Party [FLN].

Talks between the CPSU delegation and FLN delegation headed by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, were continued and concluded here today.

During the talks it was stressed that in the current international situation, which has been sharply aggravated through the fault of imperialist circles, the cohesion and joint actions of all forces advocating peace, international security and social progress are of particular significance. Having reviewed the situation in various regions of the world, the representatives of the CPSU and FLN condemned the aggressive schemes of international imperialism and its allies and its interference in the affairs of independent states. They also voiced their unvarying support for the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation, and for self-determination of their path of development.

The two delegations noted the great importance of ties between the CPSU and the FLN and their favorable influence on the entire range of Soviet-Algerian relations. Both sides expressed the wish for the further development of interparty cooperation. Today, the CPSU delegation was also received by Rabah Bitat, member of the FLN Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, and Abdel Hamid Ibrahimi, candidate member of the FLN Political Bureau and prime minister of Algeria. During both conversations, there was a thorough and fruitful exchange of views on the further deepening of Soviet-Algerian relations. R. Bitat expressed profound satisfaction with the close ties existing between the National People's Assembly of Algeria and the USSR Supreme Soviet. He stressed that the creation of a parliamentary group within the National People's Assembly for friendship with Soviet parliamentarians in the near future would make this cooperation even more effective.

Algerian head of government A. Ibrahimi noted that the development of economic cooperation between Algeria and the Soviet Union is in the interests of both sides. He spoke warmly of the Soviet specialists working at Algerian enterprises and construction sites, as did the republic's president, and voiced the hope that the Soviet Union would continue in future to give Algeria assistance in developing its natural wealth. A. Ibrahimi stressed the fruitfulness of cooperation between Algeria and the USSR in all fields and pointed out that the Algerian leadership is proceeding from the fact that this cooperation will be given a fresh boost during implementation of the second 5-year plan of social and economic development of Algeria for 1985-89. A. Ibrahimi said that the Algerian people nurture the friendliest feelings toward the people of the Soviet Union.

The CPSU delegation visited the industrial complex in the town of Rouaiba, and an educational and research center at Bou Merdas where there are Soviet teachers working, as well as Tizi Ouzou Province. During these trips they met leaders of local party and state bodies and public representatives. The delegation also met leaders of the Algerian Council for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples of Foreign [words indistinct].

There was a reception in honor of the CPSU delegation at which Messaadia was present as were other leaders of the FLN, members of the Algerian Government and leaders of public organizations as well as prominent military chiefs and activists from the "Algeria-USSR" friendship society.

FURTHER ON PEOPLE'S CONTROL CONFERENCE

Chernenko Speech

PM051959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

["The People's Controllers' High Civic Duty; Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko"]

Dear comrades, you have gathered together to discuss extremely important questions, the questions of the further activization and raising of the effectiveness of people's control. As the CPSU Central Committee considers, we have gathered in very good time. And this is why. We have entered a period when life is peremptorily putting forward new and increased demands for the quality of work of all the links that form the system of management of our society. And people's control is an integral and, I would say, irreplaceable part, of this system. Thus, the demands of the time extend to you in full measure -- to raise your activity to the level of the great tasks facing us.

Relying on our powerful material and spiritual potentials, we are concentrating our efforts on developing in every possible way all branches of industry, agriculture, transport, and construction, on speeding up the intensification of production, on ensuring a new upsurge in Soviet science and technology, education, health care, and the material and cultural level of the life of the people.

The present complicated and tense international situation obliges us to strengthen the country's defense capability, to raise the combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

We have come close to the frontiers which, in a certain sense, will have the nature of a turning point. It is a matter of the qualitative improvements which have been prepared by the whole course of our development, and the enormous creative work of the party and the people which was conducted on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee.

The time has ripened for such improvements. They have become essential in the development of productive forces and in the transformation of them on the basis of scientific-technological progress. Nor can we manage without such improvements in the system of directing the economy and in its planning. Our economic machinery must be significantly improved. The people's welfare must be raised to a qualitatively new stage. And of course, all of this is unthinkable without the conscientious, interested, and initiating work of Soviet people -- of one and all. This means that an improvement is essential here too: The labor and social activity of the masses must not simply grow as before, but, in the literal sense of the word, it must multiply.

Comrades, all of this forms the living fabric of the process which we call the perfection of the socialism which has been built in our country. The attention of the party and its Central Committee is now riveted, and its thought is now turned precisely to the problems which are arising in this connection. This is the main thing which directs the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the work on the new edition of the Party Program, and, correspondingly, on the latest 5-year and more long-term plans for economic and social development.

We are faced with the adoption of great decisions and the affirmation of great plans. And this means that we must concern ourselves in advance with the guarantees for their fulfillment.

Among these guarantees a prominent position belongs to people's control which has been established in a Leninist fashion. Let us say it directly: A very great deal in the further progress of our country depends on the work of people's control. Both all our past experience and the scientific theory of socialism impose such a conclusion.

As we all well know, Vladimir Ilich Lenin attached enormous significance to the harmonization of effective control and the mass involvement in it of workers and the working people. He saw in this not simply one of the many sectors of the political and organizational activity of the party, the soviets and the trade unions, but his thought went further and deeper. It inextricably linked people's control with the very essence of the socialist system and with its democratic nature.

Let us take a galance at the history of the formation and development of socialism in our country. It is not difficult to notice that the problem of control constantly came to the fore as one of the most pressing problems at each of the most responsible sections of that path.

As October approached, Lenin's idea of workers' control was confirmed in the ranks of the mobilizing slogans of the revolutionary proletariat. In conditions of civil war and economic devastation, the young Soviet power, as it embarked upon building a new society, moved forward confidently, armed with Lenin's clear behest that auditing and control was the main economic task. In the NEP [New Economic Plan] years, when, in the economy, the question of victor and vanquished was being decided, the party's concern for genuine people's control on class principles was once again in the forefront. It was at this time that, expressing the most vital need of the socialist society that was growing stronger, Lenin brought out a work that was of programmatic importance: 'How We Should Reorganize Rabkrin [Worker-Peasant Inspectorate]."

The work of our state and public control organs, which is built upon Lenin's ideas, is, from decade to decade, making a substantial contribution to the cause of socialist construction.

It is clear to everyone that a society based, not on the spontaneous, but the planned and organized principles, would not get far without a systematic check on how the aims that it has mapped-out are being realized in practice, and we have come a very long way in socialist construction. The country has entered the stage of advanced socialism. In achieving this, people's control has played a noticeable and -- I say again -- a unique and irreplaceable role.

It is entirely logical that precisely in modern conditions, precisely at the stage of advanced socialism, the rights and possibilities of people's control are being considerably expanded. And, of course, its responsibility increases. That has been given distinct expression in the USSR Constitution, and in the Law on People's Control which was passed on the basis of it. But the most important thing is that this has a tangible and fruitful effect on our day-to-day practice in state administration and economic and public affairs.

Comrades, you represent a force of 10 million people's controllers. Ten million -- is that many, or few? It is, of course, an impressive figure. It indicates that your work has assumed a great scope, and that participation in it has, indeed, become a mass phenomenon. That is good. But let us take into consideration not only what has been achieved. Let us compare the present position with the highest requirements of the scientific theory of socialism. Lenin taught that, in a socialist society, control work must become something truly nationwide.

At the dawn of Soviet power, looking into the future, he wrote that control must be "implemented at first by work organizations and then by the entire population one and all." Furthermore, he stressed the words "one and all." Now, too, the party also poses the question in Lenin's way. This is the very aim toward which people must aspire. Each person must recognize him or herself to be a people's controller -- note that, each Soviet person. Each one must think and act in conformity with this lofty civic duty.

I think you understand me correctly. It is certainly not a matter of setting about the expansion of the numbers of staff working on people's control in its thousands of committees, although we know perfectly well that you have a few full-time workers, and especially in the rayon and town section. The important thing here is not figures. What is important is the essence of the matter, and that lies in the fact that the development of people's control represents one of the necessary directions for deepening socialist democracy.

Our democracy gives each person the right and makes incumbent on each person the duty to actively show himself to be master in the country. And you know for yourselves that taking part in control teaches people both to use this right and to recognize this duty. That is the main strategic, if you like, viewpoint from which the party looks on the need to involve more and more millions of working people in your work. May they become real and exacting people's controllers, if not directly by name then in the spirit and content of their social activity, even if at first this is within the framework of their own labor collectives.

May they, and I shall say this in Lenin's words, "gradually move on from the most simple occupations to fulfill more important roles in state affairs."

A priceless quality of our democracy is its reality. And, indeed, the party attributes enormous significance to its real development and deepening. You well know how seriously this question was posed at the April 1984 Central Committee plenum. Its decisions are aimed directly at making the work of the Soviets more active. The task here lies in ensuring that these mass organs of state power should really learn to use all their constitutional powers. The party considers this same task to be a pressing one for the trade unions as well, and also for the Komsomol and the labor collectives and, in the same way, for people's control too. All in all, it is a matter of developing the creative strength of the people's socialist self-government to its full extent. This is where the meaning of perfecting the political system of our society lies, and this is its drawing nearer to the ideal of socialism.

In general, comrades, coming up to the highest norms of socialism is what must become the rule for us. One must not forget about them at all when assessing what has been achieved. Both today's practice and plans for the future must be measured against them. In your activity, this is, one could say, the first commandment, for in the final analysis, people's control exists in order to help expose and eliminate everything that goes counter to the nature of socialism and is divorced from its principles.

Take, for example, the principle of socialism, sacred for us: from each according to ability, to each according to his labor. This is the very foundation of the social justice which none other than our working class, our people, for the first time in history turned from a dream into living reality. But, while conscious of all the grandeur of this accomplishment, one must not forget that it has to be both guarded and developed. We have sufficient experience which teaches us that observance of the principle "according to his labor" requires special concern.

Otherwise, one has to deal with violations of it, violations which do no small amount of harm to our economy, and violations which deeply anger Soviet people, and which do not fit in with our understanding of justice at all. What are these phenomena? The tendency toward leveling [uravnilovka] and living beyond one's means [zhizn ne po sredstvam]; these are the words which we most often use to describe them. They are, I would say, mild words. They are, probably, too delicate, if one glances at the essence of what lies behind them.

The tendency to leveling is a tendency toward ennobling the loafer and the maker of shoddy work, and at the same time it is to insult and wound the good, conscientious worker. You know that it is still not rare for a prize, for example, to be paid out in equal amounts to both the production front-ranker and to the person lagging behind. Unfortunately, many close their eyes to this. Even people's control sometimes passes over such instances, classing them, evidently, as trivialities and details.

But in fact, they are crude departures from the fundamental principle of socialism. Those who put all their strength into their work should always and everywhere be guaranteed tangible preferences among us, in wages, in distribution of housing, free tickets [putevka], and other social benefits. I am repeating what I have already had occasion to say; but I repeat it especially before you, because it is the task of people's control to constantly see how the obligatory norms of the socialist system of distribution are being observed in practice, and to check how the "measure of consumption and the measures of labor," to use Lenin's words, are being tied together in concrete terms.

Now, about the notorious "living not according to one's means" [zhizn ne po sredstvam], or to call it by its proper name, instances of parasitism, with all its immoral and in some cases criminal implications. Let us speak plainly! We have not yet succeeded in putting and end to these phenomena. There are still unreformed people who try to, and who have succeeded in building their own prosperity at the expense of others, at the expense of society. It is clear that this is incompatible with any norms of our socialist way of life.

In recent years, we have really gotten down to putting our house in order, so to speak. The task is precisely formulated: to put an end to bribetaking and speculation, to the squandering and theft of socialist property, to abuse of office. We have sharply stepped up the struggle for strengthening law and order, for improving the work of our law enforcement agencies [pravookhranitelnyye organy], for raising the responsibility of leading workers [rukovod yashchiye rabotniki] for the overall state of organization and discipline. In this direction, the central bodies of the party and state have taken quite a few practical measures, in some cases quite severe ones, as for example in the case of a number of workers in Krasnodar Kray, Uzbekistan, and Rostov Oblast. Our people approve this line and support it. [applause]

But the question we now face is this. Do all realize that it [this line] must be supported constantly, systematically, and not just in general, not just by solemn declarations, but by specific deeds? This question is also addressed to you, comrade leaders and activists of people's control, to you especially, because the people, seeing phenomena which insult their dignity and conscience, have every justification for wondering where on earth their own, i.e. specifically people's controllers, are looking. The same demand is of course also made of the soviets of people's deputies, to the law enforcement agencies, and other state and social organizations. But this in no way diminishes the responsibility which lies on your shoulders.

It is plain duty to resolutely exert the great powers invested in you where so far the fight against shortcomings and scandals is only being waged in speeches, and not by deeds.

Serious disquiet, comrades, is being aroused by the poor results achieved by the measures that have been used for many years against the abuse of alcohol. The yearning for alcohol ruins people's health, brings misfortune into the home. Drunkenness causes no little harm to production and, in general, casts a shadow on our way of life.

It seems that the time has come to turn to more persistent and more carefully thought out actions in order to free society from this great evil. I am sure that people's control also will do everything in its power to ensure that the struggle against drunkenness is effective and does not just amount to formal measures.

Control is primarily lively work with people. Practice convinces one of how important here is an approach which is skillful, strict, exacting and, at the same time, good-willed. Groundless distrust and suspicion are forbidden for representatives of people's control. The work of control cannot be reduced merely to revealing large and small flaws in our life and allowing the guilty no quarter.

As we all recall, Lenin stressed that control is called upon not only, and even not so much, to catch, and expose, but to be able to correct things, to carry out the necessary practical changes in time and to implement them in practice. It is particularly important to notice omissions in good time and to prevent them from growing into major failures. Stress must be placed on the most careful study of the reasons for defects, and abuses, to study them, and on the basis of this, collectively to seek measures capable of preventing negative phenomena. Of course, all checking must without fail be seen through to the end and there must be no withdrawal until the situation is corrected. This means that in the work of people's control checking, warning and correction of shortcomings must be united into a single whole.

A considerable, if not the overwhelming part of your activity, comrades, is connected with economic problems, with concern for raising its efficiency. This is natural, as the economic sphere is key for us. In this sphere now, the number one task is to worthily complete the current 5-year plan. We have managed to overcome quite a few past omissions, but in order to cope with the planned tasks and the socialist pledges which have been adopted, very serious efforts are still essential. We also expect such efforts from people's control. It should ensure the maximum use of existing reserves.

And these reserves lie primarily in the further improvement of the organization of labor, the strengthening of discipline, and a regime of thrift.

The struggle we have unleashed for accuracy and organization in work has produced palpable results. There has been an improvement in the observation of enterprises' contract obligations. There have been considerable reductions in standing-idle times, lateness, and absenteeism. Production immediately and noticeably benefited from this.

However, as before, a proportion of deliveries is not carried out, a proportion of working time is lost. For these two reasons, according to last year's results and in this year also, we are losing thousands of millions of rubles of industrial output. There is still an unsatisfactory level of organisation in capital construction. Not infrequently, construction work is carried out at a low quality level, and completion dates are not met.

This has serious detrimental effects on our production plan and on the working people's personal interests. In many places, disruptions and poor work in construction exacerbate the shortage of housing, school premises, kindergartens, creches. As you know, recently the Central Committee Politburo outlined a whole range of measures aimed at correcting the state of affairs in capital construction.

It is important that these measures should be unconditionally implemented. And here we are counting on the active assistance of people's control.

One of the signs of disorganization in economic affairs is a squandering, noneconomic attitude to raw and other materials and to energy. I am sure it pains the soul of each one of you to see most valuable equipment left to rust in factory yards, piles of fertilizer that were not taken to the fields in time, and ill-famed torches burning up countless cubic meters of gas. Such economic irresponsibility plainly calls for the active intervention of people's control.

We have positive experience in the struggle for economy. Let me just quote these examples. In the past 3 years, savings of fuel and power have totalled half the increase in their output, and in the case of rolled ferrous metal, it was more than the entire increase in its output. People's control made a considerable contribution to these achievements. So, comrades, let us develop them in every way! Economizing must become the immutable law of all our economic life. But today, I should particularly like to draw your attention to how important it is to ensure strict observation of this law in agriculture.

The harvest is won by arduous labor, and there can be no justification for anyone who permits even small losses of it in cutting, transporting, and storage. Right now, there should be very thorough concern for preserving the collected harvest, concern for not wasting what has been achieved in animal husbandry. All measures should be taken to provide good wintering for the increased numbers of farm animals. People's control can help a lot and do a lot in this.

The volume of our consumer services, the retail trade, passenger movements, is growing rapidly, comrades. And the working people are still, justifiably, considerably dissatisfied with how matters stand here. The ground for this dissatisfaction often lies in crude violations of procedure and norms which are essential in work in serving the population. Certain enterprises and institutions, which are supposed to create convenience for people, doom them to a real Road to Calvary [khozhdeniye po mukam] and cause them to waste a vast amount of valuable time and nervous energy. People's control does not fail to pay attention to these disorders that poison our life, but inasmuch as they persist, it is apparently necessary to act more energetically here.

We now have enough experience to know beforehand in what conditions discipline will be really strong and work will be harmonious. Success is achieved in completely putting an end to disorganization and economic irresponsibility, and combining educative measures with precise organization of labor and production. Take, for example, the leading self-accounting teams [khozraschetnyye brigady]. Here, they have forgotten what absenteeism is, and they know the worth of the people's ruble. Here an economic attitude to work, mutual assistance, and exacting checking on each other are combined. Here, one can say, everyone is in charge and everyone is a controller. The organization of such teams is a part of the great and painstaking work to create the economic conditions necessary for an accelerated intensification of the national economy. This work now covers many fields, including the conducting of a large-scale economic experiment in a number of industries.

During this, as is known, the elements of a new economic mechanism, which make it possible to correctly distribute rights and responsibilities between the central organs of government and production enterprises, are being worked out in practice. The matter is one of seriously improving planning and management structure, and bringing into operation the powerful levers of the personal interest and responsibility of every worker in his labor.

The party attaches vast significance to this big work. A commission of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the improvement of management and enhancement of the efficiency of the national economy has been formed and is operating. The drafting of detailed, well thought-out proposals for the restructuring of the economic mechanism, as you well understand, is a matter of primary importance.

Comrades, you know from your own experience that the influence and prestige of people's control increases manifold if it receives all the necessary support from party committees and organs of soviet power. The party and the state view people's control as a most important sector of our party-wide, statewide affairs, and view day-to-day assistance to it as one of their responsible tasks. All the more because in this way the role of people's control as a school of management, a school of inculcating the active stance as a citizen of Soviet people, is enhanced.

This is why the party insistently demands a most attentive, most respectful attitude for people's controllers from all of its committees and from communists who are leaders. They must be thoughtfully helped to acquire the Leninist style in work, the skill of relying on the collective in any matter great or small, on the knowledge and experience of those around them, and taking their mood and requests into account.

It is necessary that every people's controller should be an example of high political and professional standards, a model of honesty, principle, and incorruptibility. The people's controller acts not only on behalf of the people, but also in the interests of the people, of every worker. For that reason, his appraisal and conclusions, his every step, must be irreproachable, both from the point of view of being businesslike and fair, and, of course, from the point of view of our socialist legality.

I have already said that the staff of people's control, and its scouts [dozornny], must always see things through to the end, and, as Lenin taught, make checking of actual implementation of paramount importance. It is in this that they most of all need the help of party committees, and soviets of people's deputies. What is needed first and foremost is a businesslike, swift reaction to the signals and suggestions from people's control. The efficiency of people's control will indubitably increase noticeably if it closely cooperates with the organs of party control and with commissions of the soviets of people's deputies and public control activists.

It is no secret that sometimes real control is substituted for by control on paper. It happens that a countless multitude of information, reports, and written explanations is demanded from enterprises and organizations. As a rule, these papers are compiled by people using unsuitable means to check work. As a result, formal replies for the book [formalnyye otpiski] are engendered, and sometimes, in the expression of Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy, there is skillful lying. There must be resolute struggle against such bureaucratic distortions.

It would certainly not be out of place in helping people's control and in the coordination of various kinds of checks. There is much lack of coordination and muddle there at the moment. It happens that one commission has hardly left a factory before a second one arrives, and before you have time to turn round, a third one. And all with the same questions. Such practices get on the nerves of the labour collectives and impede their work. In short, the organization of inspections must be put in order. This would also make it possible to raise the responsibility of both checked and checkers.

In general, comrades, with the necessary support and assistance of party and administrative organs, our people's control can do much to improve the work of the state apparatus, to ensure that there is no place in it for formalism, creating excessive paperwork and red tape.

And now for another subject -- the attitude to people's controllers, to their comments and proposals, on the part of those whose work they check. The vast majority of officials, as you know, accept the checks, conclusions, and advice of people's controllers in a principled and self-critical manner. But, as you also know, there are officials who, to put it mildly, have no respect for people's controllers and take their recommendations virtually as an encroachment on their authority. This is contrary to our party position. The CPSU has striven and continues to strive to ensure that the people's control organs should act more boldly and resolutely against everything that contradicts the interests of our society, against any attempts to act to the detriment of those interests and against the law. In the struggle against these attempts, wherever they are found, from whomever they emanate, the people's controllers have a most eminent role. Permit me to express the conviction that they will always worthily fulfill this role.

The control service is special, and requires people with special character. They are distinguished by a keen eye for economies, by capacity to go deeply into matters, to find out about everything objectively and to the last detail. Prejudice, arrogance, and vanity are alien to them.

I sometimes think, comrades, about the fact that a people's controller can find himself in difficult situations. Let's say a check has been carried out and has produced material for serious censure to be directed against the administration and impartial criticism has to be made of one's own bosses.

Say what you like, this demands courage, firmness of spirit, and staying power. These qualities are also indispensable in a case where somebody suddenly and painfully gets through your equanimity, which you need more than anyone, with some mean little question.

Always, everywhere, and in all circumstances the people's controller is a fighter. And may he be an unbending fighter! [applause]

I want to assure you, dear comrades, that the party thinks highly of your great, honorable, and very necessary work. It relies firmly on the strength of people's control and on its help in resolving responsible tasks, which face us today and will still be facing us tomorrow. [tumultuous, prolonged applause]

Chernenko Speech Video

LD052045 Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 5 October, in its Vremya newscast, carries a 22-minute video report on the opening of the people's control meeting in Moscow.

After a brief initial shot of the entire hall, Chernenko is seen entering from left of screen at the back of the platform, followed, at about 3-meters' distance, by Shkolnikov. He is applauded by persons already in position on the right-hand side of the platform and joins in the applause himself. Other leaders follow him and take up their position. Shkolnikov is seen declaring the meeting open, and an unidentified person is seen apparently announcing the election of the presidium of honor.

Chernenko then rises unaided from his seat, holding papers in his left hand, and descending steps in the gangway. This shot is in the long to medium range.

As Chernenko walks toward the left hand edge of the screen, the camera cuts to show lengthy clips of the audience, which is standing and applauding. The camera returns to provide a further, very brief and long- to medium-distance shot of Chernenko descending the gangway at the left-hand side of the screen. He appears to be walking slowly and deliberately. There is no evidence of any supporting hands.

Chernenko is then shown in medium shot on the rostrum, where he waves his left hand in acknowledgement of the continuing applause and is seen to be mounting something as he does so.

Chernenko is next seen reading his speech, both hands resting on the podium. He reads somewhat breathlessly and with quite rapid shots of speech. The video comprises frequent and extensive shots of the audience, interspersed with long and medium shots of Chernenko, with other leaders seated behind him. Chernenko's hands remain on the podium, fingers extended. At one point Chernenko's right hand moves to shift paper and then moves back into position. Chernenko is breathless, and almost stumbles over his words at one point some 9 to 10 minutes into the clip of him speaking.

Leader Positions at Opening

LD051255 Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 5 October in its Novosti newscast carries an approximately 1.5-minute video report on the opening of the people's control meeting.

After a brief initial shot of the entire hall Chernenko is seen entering from left of screen at back of platform, followed at about a 3-meter distance by Shkolnikov. He is applauded by persons already in position on the right-hand side of the platform and joins in the applause himself. Other leaders follow him and take up their positions. Shkolnikov is seen declaring the meeting open, and an unidentified person is seen apparently announcing the election of the honorary presidium. Chernenko is then shown (in medium shot) on the rostrum, where he has apparently just arrived, to the continuing applause of the meeting. He waves his left hand in acknowledgement of the applause and is seen to be saying something as he does so. He is then seen at the rostrum in a more distant shot, apparently during his speech. He has his arms spread wide to support himself on either side of the rostrum as he looks down, presumably at his script. A final shot of the audience applauding concludes the clip.

The seating arrangements are as follows:

In the front row: three unidentified persons, Shkolnikov in center of screen, four unidentified persons;

Second row: from left to right: Gorbachev, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko (when not speaking), empty place, Zimyanin, Ryzhkov, Ligachev;

Third row from left to right: Solomentsev, Grishin, Aliyev, Arkhipov, Dymshits, unidentified person, Marchuk, Talyzin;

Fourth row: Dolgikh, Chebrikov, (?Antonov), Shcherbina, Baybakov.

Throughout the report the only sound from the video recording is that of applause; the rest is announcer-read.

Committee Chairman Speech

PM081012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Serving the Cause of Communist Creation"]

[Excerpts] The All-Union Conference of People's Control Workers that was held in Moscow 5 October was devoted to further improving control workers' activity. Its participants discussed the tasks of people's control stemming from the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenum decisions on strengthening state and labor discipline and increasing organization and order in production and the services sphere.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took the floor. Those present greeted Konstantin Ustinovich with an ovation. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech, which was greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause, was listened to with immense attention.

A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, then delivered a report.

The All-Union Conference of People's Control Workers, he said, will be a portentous landmark in the development of socialist control in the country. It is given particular importance by the participation in it of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. His vivid and inspiring speech is a specific, long-term work program for all the country's people's control workers. The party and the CPSU Central Committee are firmly and consistently implementing Lenin's ideas on involving the masses by means of control in active participation in managing the affairs of state and society and are creatively developing these ideas and making them more specific at the developed socialism stage.

Over the last few years, the speaker continued, major measures have been implemented to strengthen people's control, which is an important form of socialist democracy. The provisions of the new USSR Constitution, which has defined the place and importance of people's control in Soviet society's political system, is of fundamental importance. The same goal is served by the Law on People's Control and the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted in connection with it. Operating in all sectors of material production and the service sphere, people's control organs under the leadership of party organizations are conducting great work to verify the implementation of party directives, Soviet laws, and government decisions. Communists are the control workers' cementing nucleus.

The speaker stressed that in the light of the present-day demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions set forth by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his conference speech, people's control organs are being faced with not just great but also qualitatively new tasks. By monitoring party and state directives we are obliged to exert an increasing influence on all spheres of the economy and social life and interpret more profoundly and comprehend the results of administrative activity, in order to better fulfill our role in forestalling and eradicating shortcomings and violations. It is a question of significantly increasing the effectiveness of people's control organs at all levels and structuring them so that every check is of real use and tangibly helps to strengthen discipline and organization.

Describing control workers' activity, the speaker noted that the activeness of people's control in the struggle to strengthen state and labor discipline has risen on the whole.

Committees and groups have stepped up monitoring of the fulfillment of plans and targets, the search for production reserves, and observance of the policy of thrift. In recent years one in every two checks carried out has related to these questions. The measures taken as a result have helped in many instances to eradicate shortcomings, forestall work stoppages, and strengthen executive discipline. The demands made on leaders who permit various violations have noticeably increased. Statewide interests demand that people's control organs should operate even more decisively.

Given the present scale and complexity of social production, irreproachable discipline is more necessary than ever. The indiscipline of just a single worker can threaten the work of the entire collective and break the chain of economic links. We must devote special attention to strengthening the discipline governing enterprise output deliveries in accordance with contracts concluded and pledges made. And our reaction to any instances of unjustified downward revision of plans, which seriously undermines delivery discipline and disorganizes production, must be sharp. In implementing checks on the fulfillment of state plans and targets we must oppose with total resolve instances of write-ups and window-dressing and any attempts to deceive the state.

The speaker spoke in detail of the tasks of people's control organs in revealing reserves for increasing production efficiency and increasing labor productivity. Above all, it is a question of eradicating unproductive losses of worktime at every enterprise, farm, and organization, in all sectors of production and services, and literally at every workplace. Not a single instance of indiscipline, slackness, or any unjustified losses of worktime should escape the vigilant eyes of the control workers.

People's control organs have recently started to devote more attention to the efficiency of scientific research and its introduction into the national economy. We must, however, recognize that our potential influence on accelerating scientific and technical progress is clearly being insufficiently utilized, the speaker said. Committee workers and people's control workers at research institutes and project and design organizations cannot fail to see their own failings in that the large sums allocated for these purposes are sometimes spent irrationally. We must reveal more boldly the sectors where lags and stoppages occur and where impermissible slowness in assimilating promising development projects is seen and the institutions where work which does not correspond to the requirements of the national economy is conducted.

Under present conditions the most important state matter for the entire people's control system is concern to ensure that the fruits of the people's labor, every ruble belonging to the people, and every kilogram of smelted metal and harvested grain is used proprietorially everywhere and with the maximum advantage for society. The prevention of any extravagance must be reliably ensured. In direct connection with the need to strengthen the policy of thrift, we must also examine the question of beefing up the struggle to ensure the safekeeping of socialist property and the eradication of cases of embezzlement of public property and other abuses. People's control is called upon to oppose any infringements of state and public property.

In the economic and social development of the country the party attaches particular importance to the rapid boosting of sectors such as agriculture, transportation, and the services sphere. Speaking of the tasks of people's control workers in connection with the plans to make efficient use of the enormous resources allocated in accordance with the Food Program for the development of agricultural production, A.M. Shkólnikov noted that control workers need more active help in the struggle to make efficient use of the funds, equipment, mineral fertilizers, and other resources allocated to agriculture and to ensure the proper safekeeping of the harvest. More effective control must be ensured in stockraising.

The speech stressed the need to significantly step up control to ensure that the discipline governing road and rail shipments is strictly observed everhwhere and that these facilities are used rationally. People's control workers are also called upon to make a more weighty contribution to the cause of improving passenger services.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, much is being done to increase the people's prosperity and major measures are being implemented to more fully satisfy the population's demand for goods and various services. The solution of this problem has essentially been entrusted to all sectors of the national economy. In this regard committees, groups, and people's control workers are faced with great tasks: The questions of monitoring the fulfillment of party and government directives to increase the production, expand the range, and increase the quality of goods must occupy an important place in their practical activity. The control workers' prime task is to clamp down on poor-quality articles leaving the production line. We must radically improve the organization of control in trade, public catering, and consumer services. Spheres of social life such as health care, culture, and education also require greater concern from control workers.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks of people's control workers in connection with the implementation of capital construction plans, devoting special attention to questions of the quality of housing construction. He severely criticized the leader of a number of oblasts where state discipline is blatantly violated, plan schedules for the commissioning of projects are not observed, write-ups occur, and violations of the law in housing distribution are permitted.

Examining such an important form of working people's participation in people's control as letters and statements, the speaker recalled that it is necessary to check more strictly on the observance of Soviet laws in the examination of letters and complaints at enterprises, organizations, and the apparatus of ministeries and departments.

Noting the need to improve the style and methods of activity of all people's control units, the speaker stressed that committees and groups must measure their work not by the quantity of checks, but by their end results. The main thing is to strive to ensure that every check and every inspection by control workers influences the improvement of production and administration.

Relying on the help of party organizations, we must ensure more meaningful leadership of groups and posts everywhere and persistently strive to ensure that all people's control workers work energetically and oppose any violations combatively.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law on People's Control and CPSU Central Committee directives, the working links between party commissions and soviet and people's control standing commissions have expanded and strengthened appreciably. Practice shows that this collaboration greatly increases the efficiency of control and steps up cadres' responsibility for the fullfillment of party and state decisions. The social base of people's control is substantially expanded by the participation in it of trade union and Komsomol organizations. In the struggle against violations of socialist legality, instances of deception of the state, and abuses, and for the safekeeping of public property it is necessary to further strengthen business contacts with the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, and court organs. The tasks set by the party of strengthening discipline and order also require a significant increase in interdepartmental and departmental conrol.

Party organizations constantly direct the activty of people's control organs and show great concern for further strengthening them. The press provides significant help in the work of committees and groups and in publicizing people's control. In conclusion, A.M. Shkolnikov gave an assurance on behalf of the country's people's control workers that people's control will continue to be a reliable aid to the party and the state in the struggle to implement the tasks of building communism.

Since the very first days of our state's existence, S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, said, Soviet trade unions have taken the most direct and active participation in pursuing the Leninist idea of comprehensive, all-embracing, universal, and nationwide control over production and distribution. Nowadays they fulfill a broad range of commitments in implementing control both in the sphere of labor relations and in the service sphere and utilize diverse forms of work aimed at involving the broad working masses in this cause. The speaker noted the importance of more fully utilizing the Law on Labor Collectives to organize effective worker control both in production and in the distribution sphere.

Role of People's Control

PM081439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "'Patrolman' Means Fighter'"]

[Excerpts] The All-Union Conference of People's Controllers was held the other day. They discussed the most important avenues in their work in light of the demands of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on further strengthening state and labor discipline, order, and organization in production and in the sphere of management and services. A brilliant, profound speech was delivered at the conference by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Having assessed highly the activity of people's control organs and indicated concrete ways of improving it, he noted the natural law whereby "precisely in present-day conditions, precisely at the stage of developed socialism, the rights and potential of people's control are considerably widened. And, of course, its responsibility grows. This is clearly expressed in the USSR Constitution and in the Law on People's Control adopted on the basis of the constitution. And it is most important that this have a tangible, fruitful influence on our day-to-day state, administrative, economic, and social practice."

The people's control organs are not some kind of isolated system. They are a tried and tested instrument in the hands of the party and government in the leadership of the country's economy. The patrolmen [dozornyye] have recently stepped up their exactingness toward officials who tolerate thriftlessness and extravagance, the abuse of their official position, write-ups, or the production of poor quality output. Nonetheless, the state's interests require that the people's control organs act more resolutely, uncover the shortcomings more boldly, and make stricter demands on those leaders who do not draw the correct conclusions from the party's instructions.

People's control committees and groups must promptly cut short instances of a localistic or departmental approach, forestall violations of delivery discipline, and react more keenly to instances of unjustified amendments to the plans, which cause disorganizations in the economy. It is necessary to improve the work to reveal reserves for increasing production efficiency and strive to speed up scientific and technical progress, introduce its achievements into practice, and save material resources and raw materials.

After all, a thrifty attitude toward the people's property is ultimately a question of ensuring that our plans are realized.

People's control, it was stated at the conference, exists precisely in order to help eliminate all that goes against the nature of socialism and diverges from its ideals. The observance of the principle of rewards for labor needs special concern, in order to prevent violations of this principle, violations which harm our economy, cause profound indignation among Soviet people, and do not fit in with our concept of justice. The task of the people's control is to constantly keep an eye on the observation in practice of the binding norms of the socialist system of distribution and to check on how the measure of consumption, as Lenin put it, is linked in practice with the measure of labor.

In recent years the party has done much to step up the struggle against the squandering of socialist property, speculation, and bribe-taking. Soviet people warmly approve this line. But you cannot rectify matters through verbal assurances alone. You need concrete, resolute actions. Because the people, it was noted at the conference, on encountering phenomena which injure their dignity and conscience, wonder -- with every reason -- what their own people's controllers are doing. Of course, the same demand is made on the soviets of people's deputies, law enforcement organs, and other state and public organizations. Departmental control, which has tens of thousands of auditors and inspectors, could do much in the struggle against these negative phenomena. But its effectiveness is low, with much disorganization and confusion.

The effectiveness of the work of people's control committees, groups, and posts is largely determined by the standard of party leadership. It is the duty of party organizations to step up support for people's control organs, develop the patrolmen's initiative, react in a principled, prompt way to the shortcomings they reveal, and resolutely nip in the bud any attempts to persecute activists for their criticism.

The party and state regard the people's control as a highly important sector of our partywide, statewide cause, and daily assistance to it as one of their own crucial tasks. In any situation, the patrolman is an active fighter. That is what he must be, always and everywhere.

POWER MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISMISSED FOR ABUSES

PM071812 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the Party Control Committee Under the CPSU Central Committee. Impermissible for Anyone"]

[Text] The Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee has examined an issue concerning instances of the gross violation of the standards of party morality, state discipline, and socialist legality on the part of individual workers of Irkutsk Oblast's "Bratskgesstroy" Construction Administration and of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electriciation.

As has been established, over a period of several years certain economic leaders in this administration have perpetrated the embezzlement of state resources and material values [gosudarstvennyye sredstva i materialnyye tsennosti] by compiling fictitious documents, by muddled accounting [zaputyvaniye ucheta], and by squandering and unlawfully writing off property. They entered into unbusinesslike contacts with individual workers of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and other organizations. Criminal proceedings have been taken against the thieves.

The CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee has expelled from the party Deputy Ministers of Power and Electrification P. Falaleyev and A. Stanislavov for abuses of their official position committed for mercenary ends and for unbusinesslike contacts with individual workers of "Bratskgesstroy," who have now been convicted, and also for gross violations of the standards of party morality. They have been dismissed from their posts.

The chief of "Bratskgesstroy," A. Zakopyrin, has been expelled from the party for illegal interference in the work of the investigative organs, disregarding the court's decisions concerning the embezzlement case, squandering material commodities, gross violations of staff financial discipline, and concealing previous convictions when joining the CPSU.

K. Safonov, first secretary of Irkutsk Oblast's Nizhneilimskiy CPSU Raykom, has been expelled from the party for protecting individuals who had committed criminal offenses and for abuses of his official position.

The CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee has instructed Irkutsk CPSU Obkom and the party committee of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to examine the question of the liability of other workers who have violated the requirements of the CPSU Rules and the standards of party morality.

BEIRUT DAILY REPORTS ARMENIAN-AZERBAIJANI CLASHES

GF020502 Beirut AZTAG in Armenian 14 Sep 84 P 3

[Text] The Armenian Russian newspapers in the Soviet Union have remained silent on Armenian-Azerbaijani clashes. However, the KOMMUNIST daily paper published in Azerbaijan in its 19 May issue, that is 12 days after the incident, an article entitled "The Hooligans Have Been Punished" that stated that on 7 May the "Nefchi" soccer team had a very unsuccessful game in Baku after which "hooligans" took advantage of the soccer players' shock and broke display windows in ships, destroyed shops, and committed other violations.

Thirty people were arrested, some are to be tried, and others were sentenced to 15-days' imprisonment. Two students, Safarov, an Azerbaijani, and Arakelyan, an Armenian, have been expelled from school. The lecturers of a number of high schools have received party and administrative punishment.

However, the article does not give the exact and full picture of the incident which can be understood from reading between the lines. It seems the violators are not "hooligans" but are students and lecturers. This means that the issue is more serious than what the Baku newspaper is trying to represent. Second, the newspaper does not note that the unsuccessful game of "Nefchi" was against the "Ararat" team of Verevan, which clarifies the pure national nature of the clashes. Enraged by the defeat of the "Nefchi," the Azerbaijanis tried to attack Armenians and avenge their soccer defeat. According to reports, the clashes and fights near the sports stadium were extensive. The Azerbaijanis attacked shops owned by Armenians who resisted their attackers as much as possible.

Let us mention that according to the 1979 population census, 475,000 Armenians live in Azerbaijan and in the "Armenkent" District of Baku alone there are 150,000 Armenians.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD061438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] A plan of measures of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, and public organizations of the republic for the communist upbringing of youth has been confirmed today by a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Ways for implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and raising its role in the communist upbringing of youth, were discussed.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, delivered a report. Analyzing the work of all education sections, the participants in the plenum stressed the need for a fuller concentration of efforts on the labor, ideological and moral, military and political upbringing of youth.

SHEVARDNADZE AT TBILISI SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD032216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] An all-union scientific conference on problems of the agro-industrial complex opened in Tbilisi today. It is to sum up experience and give recommendations for wide introducing and putting into practice of progressive forms and methods of managing the complex. Taking part in the work of the conference is Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH ON GUARDING USSR BORDERS

PM041127 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Sep 84 pp 1,3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Increasing Political Vigilance Is the Guarantee of the State Border's Inviolability"]

[Text] The USSR state border stretches for thousands of kilometers, and on every one of them Soviet people set vivid examples of vigilance and courage. Not only do border guards mount their vigil near an alien world that is often hostile to us, but millions of people live and work there too. They are all distinguished by high patriotism, political maturity, and a readiness to respond worthily to any schemes and provocations by the class enemy.

One of the most important sections of the USSR state border with the capitalist world runs across the territory of the Georgian SSR. This places a great responsibility on party, soviet, and public organizations and the republic's entire population to ensure the inviolability of the motherland's sacred borders, maintain a high order and labor pitch, strengthen the country's might and defense capability, and ensure the purity of the high ideals of socialism and communism.

Much is also being done in this regard in Adzharia, where great positive experience of cooperation between the servicemen in green caps and inhabitants of the border region has been amassed. It is therefore no accident that it was in Batumi, capital of the Adzhar SSR, that a republic conference was held 22 September to discuss questions of further increasing political vigilance in the interests of guarding the state border.

The leaders of party, soviet, Komsomol, and law enforcement organs from the autonomous republics and border cities and rayons and representatives of units and subunits of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District and Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District were invited to the conference.

In the presidium were Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, V.M. Arkhipov, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, B.V. Adleyba, and V.R. Papunidze; Lieutenant General G.A. Zgerskiy, chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District; Lieutenant General A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate; senior executives from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, and the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, and leaders of administrative organs, the Georgian SSR Military Commissariat, and the Georgian Civil Aviation Administration.

The conference was opened by P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Reports were delivered at the conference by Lt Gen G.A. Zgerskiy and Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

Speeches were delivered at the conference by V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom; D.I. Kotetishvili, first secretary of Akhaltsikhskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; V.M. Tsugba, first deputy chairman of the Abkhaz ASSR Council of Ministers; Major General V.G. Kazmin, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB; N.M. Gogitidze, first secretary of Khelvachaurskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; Internal Services Major General V.I. Shaduri, Georgian SSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; D.V. Metreveli, first secretary of Adigenskiy Georgian Komsomol Raykom; S.V. Aroyan, deputy chairman of Bogdanovskiy Rayispolkom; and the border guard officers N.S. Rakovich, D.Sh. Zhgenti, G.F. Maksimenko, and V.I. Gusev.

A long speech was delivered at the conference by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The Border Is the Concern of the Entire Republic and the Entire Country

The very course of the conference and the main trends which have emerged in the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs to strengthen the motherland's southern borders have reaffirmed the high effectiveness of the decisions elaborated at a similar conference held in Akhaltsikhe more than 2 years ago. The work to enhance the political vigilance of the republic's population and improve the protection of the state border is being conducted purposefully. It has become part and parcel of the activity of the republic's party organization in improving the ideological and military-patriotic education of our citizens and primarily of young people.

Considerable experience has been amassed here. On the whole, a harmonious system of collaboration has emerged between military units of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Districts on the one hand and local party and soviet organs on the others. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has participated actively in all the major political actions undertaken by the command and political organs of these districts. The experience of Army Communists helps to further improve all organizational and political work, resolve many economic tasks, and work out new forms of administering the most important processes of economic and sociopolitical life.

The results of these contacts have been seen most fully in the improvement of the forms and methods of party leadership of military-patriotic and mass defense work. Thus, for instance, all the indicators of the predraft training of young people have improved markedly -- most draftees have now mastered a military speciality. Their physical fitness is better and their ideological maturity has improved. This is the practical basis on which every citizen's moral and political steadfastness and his readiness to defend his motherland are molded.

Year in, year out the number of young people entering the country's military training establishments, including border guard institutes, is growing. This year nonexamination [nvekonkursnyy] selection of young people took place for the first time. The most worthy representatives of the republic were enrolled in military institutes.

Heightened demands, the speakers stressed, are made on border regions. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, a clear system for ensuring the ideological, and military-patriotic education of reservists and the population as a whole is emerging in border cities and regions. The standard of party leadership of the work to train reservists has increased. The same useful joint experience has been amassed by the republic's state security and internal affairs organs.

The participation of the population of border regions in protecting the state border is particularly visible in the activity of the voluntary people's militia. Their members and the local population actively help the border guards in detaining border violators, people who violate border and passport controls [rezhim], and dangerous wanted criminals.

It is well known that the protection of the border is not a matter for servicemen alone. We should not limit ourselves to the participation of border inhabitants either. The border is the concern of the entire republic and the entire country, since the tasks of improving the population's political vigilance and ideological maturity are becoming more complex with every passing day. Western ideological services are constantly intensifying their psychological attacks on the Soviet Union. They strive to inflate the slightest negative manifestations in various spheres of our life, sow mistrust between people of different nationalities -- choosing the sphere of inter-nation relations as their target — and resort to shameless juggling with facts and blatant provocations. Moreover, they gamble on individuals who show unhealthy sentiments, lose their class orientation, enter into conflict with the laws of our socialist society, and permit slackness, indiscipline, and irresponsibility.

This poses in all their magnitude the questions of further improving counterpropaganda at all levels, right up to primary party organizations. Counterpropaganda must be conducted creatively, informally, vigorously, and effectively. "We have no grounds for taking up a defensive stance on a single fundamental question," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. "If we analyze a certain event superficially or report it belatedly, then we have not to persuade but to dissuade, which is much harder."

Today the political and ideolgoical struggle in the international arena is increasingly being reinforced by overt military preparations by the leading Western powers, primarily the United States. The U.S. Administration is increasingly striving to reduce class conflict in the international arena to military rivalry. Moreover, it has moved from planning measures aimed at achieving military superiority to practical actions. U.S. medium-range missiles are being sited in West Europe and almost $10 billion have already been allocated to prepare new strategic offensive weapons systems for deployment next year.

Crude support is being given to the most reactionary regimes and aggressors -- Israel, which torments the Arab countries; South Africa, which attacks its neighbors; the Salvadoran junta, which is waging a war against its own people; the dushmans operating in Afghanistan; the Honduran rulers who have turned their country into a springboard for aggression against Nicaragua; and the separatists operating against the Indian Government. The Pentagon is also expanding its presence in the Persian Gulf region, exploiting the Iran-Iraq war for its own strategic ends. Washington's policy in the Near East, which is aimed at completely subordinating the region to U.S. interests, is a concentrated expression of U.S. aggressive aspirations.

The Soviet Union has naturally been forced to take retaliatory measures to ensure its security and the defense of the entire socialist community. We are well aware that in building up the arms race, reactionary Western regimes are pursuing other than just military goals. They are trying to exert economic pressure on our country and make us divert considerable resources away from social programs. Under these conditions the concept of political vigilance is closely interwoven with the strengthening of discipline in the national economy and other spheres, with questions of the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets, and with the implementation of a strict regime of thrift and the quest for unused reserves for increasing production.

The Border Does Not Tolerate Any Indulgence

The conference noted the great work under way in the republic to ensure high rates of socioeconomic growth in border regions. Resolutions by directing organs have outlined specific measures for the accelerated, comprehensive development of autonomous formations -- Abkhazia, Adzharia, and Georgia's southern natural and economic zone.

The border regions are making a tangible contribution to the implementation of targets for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole. The overwhelming majority of administrative rayons and enterprises are coping with the plan targets, the technical and economic indicators of their work have substantially improved, and a considerable quantity of additional output has been produced. Positive results have also been achieved in the development of agriculture -- the tea harvest is being successfully completed, and intensive procurement of feed and stockraising products is under way.

It is planned to almost double the volume of commodity production in the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSR's by the year 2000 and to develop the resort and tourist economy, which plays an important role in their economies. Agriculture has been set the task of ensuring considerable development in sectors which determine the republic's specialization in the all-union division of labor -- the growing of tea, citrus fruits, and tobacco -- increasing production of main stockraising products, and correspondingly strengthening the feed base.

Great prospects are opening up in southern Georgia thanks to the construction of the Marabda-Akhalkalaki Railroad. It is planned to build new industrial enterprises there with a total production volume worth tens of millions of rubles. The favorable conditions of this zone must be used to further develop potato-growing and meat and dairy stockraising.

With the accelerated buildup of the border regions' economic potential, additional labor resources are being attracted into social production and many unwanted trends and processes are being suppressed. Thus, tasks of an economic, political, and social nature are being resolved comprehensively.

But all this work can only be highly efficient when it is reinforced with substantial measures of ideological influence aimed at strengthening conscientious discipline and surpressing any instances of violation of socialist legality or other similar shortcomings. The recently adopted law "On the USSR State Border" is geared to this. The border does not tolerate any indulgence and severely punishes any failings, even the most insignificant. That is why the main demand of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is to develop a well-conceived, precise system for coordinating joint measures to protect the state border in all units and at all levels.

Collaboration with military units and border guards must be seen as an integral part of military-patriotic and mass defense work, whose main aim is to reliably protect our motherland's borders and strengthen its defense capability. Communist servicemen must be involved more extensively in te multifaceted and responsible work of consolidating and further developing the socialist way of life and in the struggle against private ownership trends and various violations. The high principle of Communist servicemen, their honesty, and their demandingness toward themselves and others is common knowledge. They can of course serve as a reliable support in further stepping up the struggle against negative phenomena and deviations from socialist norms of behavior and life.

Collective responsibility for every person and concrete work with every member of the collective is today the main and determining condition for increasing political vigilance, the conference stressed. In the struggle to improve the moral and psychological climate, we must not for one moment permit compromises or a weakening of tenor, energy, resolve, and vigor in the struggle against phenomena that violate social order and sometimes cause irreparable damage to society. We must firmly and resolutely spearhead the struggle and turn the full force of party, state, social, and legal influence against those who today obstruct creative labor, stubbornly refuse to heed the humane voice of reason and persuasion, and are given to stealing and taking bribes regardless of the letter and spirit of the law and ignoring its strict demands.

All forms of political, moral, and personal indiscipline and the willfulness and anarchism characteristic of antisocial elements, including harmful nationalistic phenomena, must be mercilessly suppressed as illegal, antistate, and antisocial actions. Party committees must constantly remember and take account of the fact that, in the complex, present-day international situation, moral factors and the moral discipline of each person are of decisive importance, irrespective of the post he holds.

Absolutely specific ideas and specific content are embodied in the concept of political vigilance. We must rid ourselves of generalities, slogans, and appeals that sometimes have no specific work or purposeful action behind them. While constantly and forcefully striving for greater specificity and continuity in work to increase class vigilance, we must not permit oversimplification and primitivism, but must comprehensively materlalize the political essence of vigilance, linking it with measures to strengthen state, labor, and social discipline.

The high-quality backup for this responsible task, the conference stressed, depends primarily on the level of each citizen's political standards and all the more so on officials, whose behavior and way of life must fully correspond to the high demands of socialist discipline. These questions must not be put case by case. Vigilance, circumspection, and an acute class sense must be the norm of everyday life and the indispensable condition for all the work of party, soviet, and economic organs. Each person's attitude to questions of political responsibility in the area of work entrusted to him is the criterion for assessing any collective's political and social maturity.

Our entire country and all progressive mankind are currently preparing for widespread celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. This is not simply a case of addressing an important historical event. The celebrations to mark the victory must be a lesson in courage for the younger generation and a further reminder to overpassionate politicians in the West of the strength and might of Soviet weapons.

We must make rigorous use of this event both ideologically and educationally and activate ideological and counterpropaganda work. Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed that this portentous jubilee will serve to further strengthen the positions of our motherland and the world socialist community, noting the need to launch more extensive military-patriotic education work and to foster more persistently in young people a sense of love for the motherland and hatred [nenavist] of its enemies, high political and class vigilance, and constant readiness to perform exploits. Outlining the ways of implementing this demand, we must proceed on the basis that the great and multifaceted work to prepare for the 40th anniversary of the great victory will take place, as it always did in the past, in close cooperation with the political organs of the Transcaucasus Military and Border Districts. The preparations for the celebration of the Soviet people's victory will serve as a further boost to the intensification of the education of the working masses, especially young people, in a spirit of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, high political vigilance, and selfless devotion to the cause of strengthening the country's defense capability and the inviolability of our great motherland's sacred borders.

The conference participants adopted recommendations to further increase political vigilance in the interests of protecting the state border.

The conference graphically demonstrated the indissoluble unity between the party, Army, and people and the readiness of every working person in our republic to tirelessly strengthen the country's defense might, to give a worthy rebuff to any imperialist intrigues, and to augment the Soviet people's glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

On the same day Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze and other conference participants visited a Red Banner Border Guard unit's post in Batumi city. They familiarized themselves with the border guards' combat and political training and their lives and watched an exercise. The guests signed the unit's border service book, in which they gave a high assessment of the servicemen's combat and political training, and expressed the hope that the Communists, Komsomol members, and entire personnel of the subunit would continue to be among the frontrankers and augment the border guards' glorious traditions.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKH WRITERS UNION PLENUM

LD082152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent Nugmanova report]

[Excerpts] The Union of Writers of Kazakhstan is 50 years old. At a jubilee plenum of the Writers' Union Board of Kazakhstan which took place today in Alma Ata, Olzhas Suleymenov, first secretary of the republic's Writers' Union Board delivered a report.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee took part in the plenum's work.

KUNAYEV VISITS SEMIPALATINSK'S IRTYSH REGION

PM081519 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Sep 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Constant Attention to Economic Questions"]

[Text] The Communists and all working people of Semipalatinsk's Irtysh region are faced with great tasks in further developing the oblast's economy and completing current agricultural campaigns. Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, they are employing reserves to accelerate the growth of production efficiency; seeking to improve the work of industrial, construction, and transport enterprises and other organizations; and raising the pace and quality of harvesting, feed procurement, and fall plowing.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, has been familiarizing himself with the state of affairs in the oblast. In Zhanasemeyskiy Rayon he visited the "60 Let Oktyabrya" Sovkhoz, a duck-breeding unit that is under construction, and a large hog-raising and fattening complex. He also inquired about the organization of the harvesting, grain transport, and other agricultural tasks, and talked to machine operators, stockraisers, and construction workers. He met leaders; specialists; and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers in Zhanasemeyskiy and Abayskiy Rayons. At the oblast center, he visited a leather and fur association and toured the new oblast drama theater building and service sphere facilities.

A meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv was held in Semipalatinsk. It discussed ways to further intensify harvesting, other arable farming, and stockraising work and secure fulfillment of plans and pledges by collectives of industrial, construction, and transport enterprises. S.K. Kubashev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, delivered a report on this. The following party raykom first secretaries provided information on economic matters in the localities: A.V. Rybchenkov for Novoshulbinskiy Rayon; Ye.S. Shukyzhanov for Kokpektinskiy Ryon; B.P. Chasnyk for Uzdzharskiy Rayon, and Kh.M. Matayev for Abayskiy Rayon.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, was warmly greeted by those present when he addressed the aktiv meeting. At this harvest time, he said, it is particularly important to combine the maximum intensity of efforts in harvesting and reception of grain with the successful implementation of other agricultural tasks. While ensuring high labor productivity on the part of combine operators, drivers, and threashing floor and elevator workers, we must simultaneously accumulate feed more actively, transport it promptly to livestock wintering sites, and accelerate the fall plowing, seed cleaning, and repair of livestock premises. In addition to the grain harvesting we must take care to ensure that we gather in full the harvest of potatoes, vegetables, and other agricultural crops and hand over to the state as much arable produce as possible. In this connection rural party committees, soviets, rayon agro-industrial associations, and people's control posts and groups are called on to operate more efficiently and purposefully.

Semipalatinsk's Irtysh region is a major construction area. In light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, it is necessary to more rationally, use labor, material, and technical resources; to take every step to overcome the lag by a number of industrial enterprises; and ensure that every labor collective achieves the prescribed targets to increase labor productivity in excess of the plan, make additional reductions in the prime cost of output, increase its quality, and expand its range.

Special attention must also be paid to the construction of the Shulbinskaya GES complex and the Bakyrchik Mining and Smelting Combine and to the creation of the Beskaragayskiy irrigation tract and other projects. High quality must also be pursued in the operation and prompt commissioning of production facilities, housing, medical and cultural establishments, and consumer and trade services enterprises.

The advice and instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed, direct party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs to improve work style and methods and more effectively use the varied arsenal of organizational, ideological, and mass political activity methods. Shortcomings and omissions must be eliminated more rapidly in this very important matter and the measures taken must be specific and effective everywhere. Reports and elections in party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must be conducted in a businesslike way and to a high standard.

While mounting socialist competition on an increasingly broad scale to greet the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War in a fitting manner, labor collectives are called on to successfully implement the plans and pledges for the 4th year of the 5-year plan as a whole. The aktiv meeting gave an assurance that the oblast's working people will gather the harvest quickly and without losses, fulfill the plan for the sale of grain to the state, hand over as much other arable and livestock produce as possible, and cope with the targets for the development of industry, capital construction, transport, and other sectors. A.M. Parshin, senior CPSU Central Committee staffer, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting.

Accompanying Comrade D.A. Kunayev on his tour of the oblast were S.K. Kubashev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; A.S. Yeremenko, chairman of the oblispolkom; A.G. Statenin, administrator of affairs of the Kazakh Communisty Party Central Committee; and D.B. Bekezhanov, senior staffer of the Kazakh Communisty Party Central Committee.

KUNAYEV VISITS ALMA-ATA BROADCASTING STATION

PM041538 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Constant Attention to TV Development]

[Excerpt] The Alma-Ata radio and TV broadcasting station was visited on 24 September by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communisty Party Central Committee. He viewed the main installations, devices, premises, and equipment; inquired about the collective's organization and working conditions; and devoted attention to the need to more rapidly ensure that full use is made of the station's potential for further developing television in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum report.

ALIYEV SURVEYS SCHOOLS IN BAKU 6-7 SEPTEMBER

WA090830 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 9 September front-pages 900-word article reporting on a visit to Baku by G.A. Aliyev from 6-7 September. The first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was present for an overview of the schools and professional-and-technical institutes in Baku; accompanying him in this work were K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CC, and G.N. Seidov, the chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers.

The article gives details on several institutions, acclaiming their work in the preparation of youth for the labor force. Of note was the republican center of professional orientation; here young people can pursue any of the 260 professions taught. Also singled out for attention in the article was the school-internat imeni Dzh. Nakhichevanskiy, which plays a major role in the preparation of Azerbaijan youth for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces. Since its creation in 1971 the school has graduated 940 people; over 400 now are officers. During his stay in the area, Aliyev also visited several microrayons on the outskirts of the Baku metro line.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS TEACHERS DAY MEETING

LD060517 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today, a ceremonial meeting devoted to Teachers Day took place in the USSR State Academic Bolshoy Theater in Moscow. On the presidium was Comrade Gorbachev, Comrades Medvedev and Stukalin, chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee departments; heads of a number of ministries and departmen s; and representatives of the public.

The report by Comrade Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, dealt with the contribution of workers in the field of people's education to the implementation of the historic decisions of the party's 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and with ways to reform the general-educational and vocational schools.

The meeting's participants gave assurances that they would continue in the future to devote all their strength, talent, experience, and skill toward bringing up active builders of communism and steadfast fighters for Lenin's great cause.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON PARTY TIES

PM041031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, and gorkoms on questions of developing friendly ties between local party organs of the CPSU and the socialist countries' fraternal parties was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 28 September.

A report was delivered at the conference by Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The following spoke on the question under discussion: O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; R.F. Dementyeva, second secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; N.G. Baranov, general director of the Leningrad Kozitskiy Science and Production Association; L.K. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; and other comrades.

It was noted at the conference that in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, party organizations are doing much work to deepen cooperation between local party organs.

There was a wide exchange of opinions and experience concerning the practical implementation of these ties and the heightening of their effectiveness in order to further strengthen friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the social community countries.

Taking part in the conference were senior officials of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, ministries and departments, central newspapers, journals, TASS, APN, and party educational institutions.

USSR FOREIGN POLICY DOCUMENTS FOR 1967 PUBLISHED

PM271516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Collection of Documents"]

[Text] Part I of a volume entitled "For Peace and People's Security. USSR Foreign Policy Documents for 1967," prepared by the USSR Foreign Ministry, has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House. It covers the period from January to June.

The materials published in the volume testify to the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to further strengthen the unity and reinforce friendship and the development of cooperation among socialist states. They show the great significance which the USSR attached to the normalization and development of relations with West European countries and the United States

The volume reflects the Soviet Union's consistent and purposeful struggle for an end to the arms race and for disarmament.

LATE REPORT: PARIS -- SPECIAL CPSU PLENUM LATE OCT

LD091305 Paris International Service in French 1200 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Abouchar affair is going to be settled. These were Mr Zagladin's words in reply to a question from the Moscow correspondent of the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, an important reply when one knows that Mr Zagladin is practically the official Kremlin spokesman, but he immediately qualified his reply. In fact, he added: At any rate, it is up to the Afghans to decide. However, one may assume that the highest-level diplomatic contacts to obtain the release of our Antenne-2 colleague will be successful in the end but, Jean-Pierre Quittard [Paris International Service Moscow correspondent], we must certainly be patient.

[Begin Quittard recording] One should also note that in this interview, Mr Zagladin -- and this is important -- confirmed the holding of an extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee at the end of the month. It will probably be on 23 October. This meeting of the Communist Party will be exclusively devoted to agriculture, its bad results, and to the special Food Plan launched 3 years ago by Mr Brezhnev which is still not producing any results. We shall of course have an opportunity to discuss this again very soon. [end recording]

ACADEMICIAN VIEWS STRATEGY FOR OPENING UP NORTH

PM080855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview granted by Academician A.G. Aganbegyan to special correspondent B. Konovalov under the rubric "Problems": "Strategy for Opening Up the North" -- date, place not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction))

[Text] The Institute for Economics and the Organization of Industrial Production under the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department organizes special expeditions every year to gain on-the-spot experience of the problems of various parts of the country and to make recommendations. This year the institute conducted a joint expedition with the economics department of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's Yakutsk affiliate along the route from Ust-Kut to Tiksi on the River Lena. The expedition included IZVESTIYA's special correspondent, and we are publishing his interview with the expedition leader.

[Konovalov] Abel Gezevich, we are now in a crucial period in the country's life: Not only is the next 5-year plan being drawn up, but long-term plans are being compiled for the development of production forces through the end of the century. It is very important for the northern localities to have a clear idea of their future and prepare for it in good time. Please tell us what Yakutia's future will be like.

[Aganbegyan] Yakutia occupies one-seventh of the entire territory of the USSR. True, only 980,000 people live there now. This republic's huge territory has been only poorly explored, and prospecting wells have not yet been drilled over most of it. But what we already know is amazing. In terms of the diversity and reserves of natural wealth, this region probably has no equal. Basically, the whole of Mendeleyev's table of elements is represented in Yakutia.

The real "pearl" of this northern republic is the South Yakutia territorial production complex. And it is profoundly symbolic that the economic exploitation of the Baykal-Amur Mainline railroad [BAM] began precisely here. The territory over which the Neryungra City Soviet operates occupies 200,000 square kilometers. Probably no city anywhere in the world has such possessions. It is twice the size of Bulgaria! And then the Lesser BAM arrived there. The region now has 100,000 inhabitants. A mighty coal open-cut enrichment factory, equipped with the last word in machinery, is being commissioned. The Neryungra GRES has begun to operate. A mighty construction base has been created.

The question of building a railroad from Berkakit to Tommot, which may be continued as far as the republic's capital, Yakutsk, is being examined. This main line will open up access to the newly settled regions of the very valuable new deposits of coking coals, iron ore, and raw apatite, which is so badly needed in Siberia's agriculture. It will go to Aldan -- a well-known gold extracting region. Here there are also deposits of mica, graphite, and such unique construction materials as vermiculite, diopside, and others. In the Aldan River Valley, where a major river port will grow up, there are large-scale stocks of timber. The South Yakutia territorial production complex will be diversified and will be one of the mightiest in the country. In the long term, the Far East will create its own major metallurgical base. South Yakutia will provide it with iron ore and coking coal.

In my view, however, Yakutia's main wealth is oil and gas. There is an extensive oil- and gas-bearing province there. I have no doubt that by the end of the century Yakutia will emerge as a major oil and gas extracting region. Major prerequisites already exist for this -- two areas of large-scale concentrations of hydrocarbon raw materials have been discovered.

[Konovalov] Nonetheless, most of the ships we saw on the Lena were tankers. The republic is importing petroleum products at present via the port of Osetrovo, which can be reached only by shallow, small-tonnage vessels. The Yakutsk affiliate of the Academy of Sciences Siberian Department long ago raised the question of the need to create an oil refinery locally. To what extent, in your view, will this be effective?

[Aganbegyan] The creation of a refinery would yield tremendous economic benefits. The seasonality of transportation into the area makes it necessary to create nearly a year's stock of petroleum products everywhere in Yakutia and to have huge storehouses. Disruptions to deliveries have very marked effect.

[Konovalov] Abel Gezevich, how efficient, from the economist's viewpoint, is the process of opening up the north currently proving?

[Aganbegyan] The Soviet north is generally being opened up extensively, with great national economic efficiency. But when one visits these places, one cannot help wondering: Has the correct strategy been chosen? After all, construction in uninhabited regions is two to three times (and in remote regions like the Yana River Valley, four or more times) more costly than in inhabited regions. In order to provide everything necessary for the life of one working person and his family in the north, you have to spend approximately R20,000 more than in the south. This is because, for instance, housing, schools, and children's institutions in Yakutia cost three times as much, while in the service sphere you have to pay people twice as much as in the ordinary regions. So every working person in the north costs, so to speak, his weight in gold. Bringing in an extra 1,000 people involves very considerable expenditure -- R20 million. For this reason, it would appear that we should try to do everything in the north with the minimum number of new people, make maximum use of machinery, and organize a rational division of labor with soutern regions.

However, at present, every department usually builds whatever it can. As a rule it all starts with temporary structures built from whatever materials are available. Then, as the construction base is created, the main settlement emerges and the industrial projects begin to be erected. The preparation period, when the construction workers are in effect working only for themselves, lasts 3 or 4 years.

Yet the opening up of Yakutia and all of the north is not just an episode for us, not the task of one 5-year plan; it is a long-term process. And we will be moving into uninhabited regions all the time. In my view it is necessary to create special statewide bases for the opening up of the north, rather than departmental bases. Somewhere in a good southern region, where the river and the railroad intersect, we should organize modern industrial construction bases. Light, fully prefabricated structures should be produced there that are suitable for northern conditions. They must be made in such a way that they can be easily transported and speedily assembled on the spot.

Experience in creating such bases does exist in the USSR. In western Siberia the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises' Sibkomplektmontazh Association operates very efficiently. At its two plants in Tyumen and the dockyard, it produces modular prefabricated structures that can be transported by freightcars or trailers. At the same time, the biggest ones, weighing 400-500 metric tons, are shipped by river. Labor productivity is three times higher than with conventional methods, the contruction time is only one-fourth as long, and the prime cost is reduced by 30 percent. And only one-fifth the number of construction workers are used.

In the Tyumen north, all the boiler, pumping, and electricity stations are assembled from modules. For this reason alone western Siberia maintains a rate of growth in construction volumes which is phenomenal and unprecedented either in our country or abroad.

[Konovalov] But in Yakutia and the north of Irkutsk Oblast we have not seen a single modular boiler station or electricity station. The geologists' best settlements are self-built. Why are industrial prefabrication methods not used here?

[Aganbegyan] Simply because no special bases for the opening up of new territories have been created south of those regions. True, the heating equipment plant in Bratsk has now started producing modular boiler rooms. But as yet, that is all. Unfortunately, there are no such bases on the BAM either. Yet, it is high time, for instance, to create plants that can "churn out" settlements for the north. So you need a settlement for 400 inhabitants. One could go even further: Conclude a contract, and an installation detachment will install this settlement according to plan. All this will take a month or two. You want a settlement for 1,000 people? Fine. It will include a general clinic, a hospital -- in modular form -- even a swimming pool.

What is this, science fiction? No, every year we buy dozens of settlements like these from other countries. Why not organize their production on a centralized basis for all ministries under the auspices of the USSR Gosstroy?

Then, in the north, only 10 percent of the total labor would be expended on creating the settlement. Only installation would take place on the sport. All the rest would be done in the south. Industrial construction should be organized on the same principle. As a result, the prices would not be three times higher as they are now on average in Yakutia; instead, they would be a maximum of 50 percent higher.

[Konovalov] When we met with A.M. Zoteyev, chief of the Yakutneftegazgeologiya Geological Production Association, in Lensk, he complained that Uralmash produces drilling rigs in the identical form for Turkmenia and Yakutia. As a result, his association alone spends R1 million a year making its own shelters for the rigs. Does this make sense?

[Aganbegyan] A great deal has been said and written about the need to create northern versions of machinery, but nothing has been done about it. Uralmash, incidentally, is beginning to produce machinery adapted for regional needs. Thus a rig for cluster drilling is now being produced for western Siberia. Unfortunately, these rigs, too, are being made without the necessary heating.

We now suffer considrable losses every year in the Siberian extreme north alone because of unadapted machinery. At the moment everyone resolves these questions amateurishly. Yet it would be simpler to do everything necessary actually at the machine building plants.

We do not always clearly realize that the factory cost of, for instance, a KAMAZ truck is only 3 percent of what it costs in the whole of its life cycle. The other 97 percent is the price of all the repairs -- major and current -- and technical servicing of the machine. So build your KAMAZ at four times the cost but with no need for any major repairs and with current maintenance work needed only half as often. Let its reliability be increased sharply, with far fewer lubricating points. All this will pay for itself a hundred times over.

Transportation problems are particularly acute now in the northern regions. Crossing the distances to open up the north is of decisive significance. In the Arctic, 70 percent of all expenditures on opening up the area goes to transportation. Some 30-40 percent of the cost of the geologists' operations in the north is to pay for the helicopters. Yet industry is not producing good load-lifting cross-country vehicles, not to mention rotorstats [vertostat], airships, and other "exotica."

We have 1.5-ton and 3-ton cross-country vehicles, but where are the 20-, 30-, and 40-ton versions? As yet these are only made on a do-it-yourself basis. Why shouldn't industry mass-produce them?

There is an urgent need for cross-country vehicles in the north now. And it must be designed so as not to spoil the tundra. The technical solution exists -- wide, spherical tires with pressure distribution such that if they go over a daisy, it will spring up again. For some reason, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry is not producing vehicles with these tires, and as yet there are no mighty load-lifting platforms on air cushions, although, for instance, the Tyumen enthusiasts have created examples of such machinery which have proved themselves splendidly.

Of course, the mass creation of new machinery adapted for the north is a difficult matter requiring great efforts and much time. However, a great deal could be done now -- for instance, dispatching from the enterprises only the best machinery produced; imposing tougher quality control rather than bringing the machines, bulldozers, and deep-well electric pumps up to standard after their arrival in the north, as is done now; and weeding out unsuitable pipes while still at the plants. I suggest that the consumers accept the northern machinery on behalf of the state at the actual enterprises which send their products to the north. This would entail virtually no additional expenditure but would yield considerable savings.

This whole complex must be regarded as the base for opening up the north. Clearly, no single department can fully resolve these problems. This means interdepartmental solutions are needed.

Personally, I have a vision of an integrated state organ of management for opening up the north that would comprehensively resolve all problems with maximum benefit to the national economy.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA

PM050937 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39, Sep 84 (Signed to Press 17 Sep) p 16

["Our correspondent" report under the rubric "Comprehensive Development of the Eastern Regions": "Conference of Scientists and Journalists"]

[Text] In our time, science is man's invaluable helper in the economic exploitation of the vast wealth and expanses of Siberia. Scientific research indicates the locations of new deposits of useful minerals, helps to find the most economical technology for the extraction and industrial processing of raw and semifinished materials and create new varieties of agricultural plants and breeds of livestock, and answers the question of where and how to build cities and how to improve people's living conditions.

The unique energy, mineral, biological, and other natural resources of Siberia, the difficult mining and geological conditions, the permafrost, and the considerable areas which have not yet been opened up demand new, bold technical solutions and radically new technology, techniques, and transport facilities. This requires fundamental scientific research closely linked to practice.

An impressive example of the solid scientific tackling of the problems of exploiting Siberia's natural resources and developing its production forces is the Sibir scientific research program, in which the leading organization is the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department.

This program is already in operation and the scientists' suggestions are being put to practical use. Recently, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium adopted a resolution on approving the main targets of this program as an important long-term regional scientific research program of state significance. The resolution outlines measures to incorporate the results of the completed scientific studies in national economic plans.

Giving the Sibir program the status of a state program increases the role of the mass media in its implementation. This topic was the subject of an all-union scientific and practical conference held in Novosibirsk in early September, organized by the USSR Journalists Union Board, the Novosibirsk Oblast Organization of the USSR Journalists Union, and the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department. L.F. Kolesnikov, secretary of Novosibirsk party obkom, who opened the conference, spoke of the Novosibirsk's importance in the development of Siberia's economy, science, and culture and stressed the great opportunities for journalists to give active assistance in creative work to transform the region.

The conference organizers took care to ensure that the participants -- workers from newspapers, journals, radio, television, and publishing houses -- were given a full view of the program's objectives and tasks, its structure, the principles of its formation and administration and of the practical use of the results obtained, and their economic effectiveness. Reports were delivered at the conference by Academician A.A. Trofimuk, the program's scientific leader and first deputy chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, and Academician A.G. Aganbegyan, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production.

During a "roundtable" session, the conference participants were able to hear reports from many of the coordinators of the 41 targeted subprograms of the Sibir program and to receive answers to their questions. Leading scientists from scientific institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department spoke of the main directions of work on the programs headed "The Theoretical Foundations for the Prediction of Mineral Deposits," "Siberia's Iron Ores," "Coals of the Kuzbass," "Siberia's Oil and Gas," "The Redistribution of Siberia's Water Resources," and "Humanitarian Aspects of Siberia's Development in the Conditions of Industrial Exploitation." They also spoke about the program covering questions of the exploitation of land and biological resources, the creation of new materials and techniques, new technology, transportation, meteorological backup for the national economy, ecology and environmental conservation, and much more.

The discussion of the practical return on scientific research and the familiarization with the work of Siberian scientists in close contact with production collectives continued during a visit by the conference participants to enterprises and scientific institutions in Novosibirsk. Here is just one example of the effectiveness of the new technical solutions.

The Novosibirsk Sibelektroterm production association has found practical applications for new techniques using explosive energy developed by the M.S. Lavrentyev Institute of Hydrodynamics and the special design bureau for hydraulic pulse [gidroimpulsnyy] technology under the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department in conjunction with a number of sector organizations. Thus, in the manufacture of bimetallic crowns for thermal ore furnaces, explosives technology saves a considerable amount of copper and increases the furnaces' useful life fourfold or fivefold.

An interesting discussion was organized for journalists at the conference on the problem of "The Sibir Program and the Mass Media."

The speakers discussed the high responsibility of press workers for the successful completion of large-scale research and its rapid introduction into the national economy and said that journalists' work on this subject must be planned and purposeful in nature. Readers await clear material on the work, characters, and lives of the conquerors of Siberia and the best scientific and production collectives and on the impressive new projects for exploiting Siberia's resources.

PRAVDA PROVIDES UPDATE ON EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

LD070713 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- The right to work -- the main social human right became a guaranteed reality in the USSR for the first time in world history, writes the newspaper PRAVDA in connection with the USSR Constitution Day which is marked in the country on October 7.

The level of employment of the able-bodied population in social production and also those studying while quitting production reached 94 percent whereas in 1983 the number of fully unemployed in developed capitalist countries was on the average 30 million. In the USSR all boys and girls graduating from educational establishments are provided with employment. Boys and girls who have not reached the age of 18 work shorter hours while receiving full wages.

In the national economy there are 13.5 million specialists with higher education and 18.1 million -- with secondary specialized education.

Approximately 10 million specialists were trained during the 11th five-year period (1981-1985), PRAVDA writes.

State and departmental vocational schools put out every year more than 2 million workers in 1,100 professions. Work in agriculture becomes a variety of industrial labour. Electricity power supply per worker in agriculture doubled in the 1970s-early 1980s alone.

All workers and employees have the right to annual leave with the preservation of place of work and average wage. The average leave of adult workers and employees is 22 working days. Persons under than 18 years receive annual leave as long as one calendar month. In the United States, for instance, the newspaper stresses, there is no law that would make it incumbent upon employers to grant leaves to workers.

BRIEFS

KIROVAKAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Kirovakan City industrial enterprises' collectives are successfully fulfilling their socialist obligations. In the past 9 months they have produced an additional R3.2 million worth of metal tool machines, automated equipment, and pu[illegible] consumer goods. Compared to the same period last year, output volume has increased by 10 percent. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 84 GF]